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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910

One Dollar a year.

No. 12

Men's Wear

WE are ready to show you the newest in Nobby Suits and Overcoats. Good practical Clothes that are up to your expectations in every requirement.

\$10 to \$20
FOR FINE QUALITY
Suits and Overcoats

High Grade
HATS,
SHOES,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
ETC.,
At Popular Prices



R. R. COYLE

Berea,

Kentucky.

COULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

The editor met an old friend of his youth a few days ago, and learned that a daughter, born since the days of that friendship, is now a teacher in the public schools. A little inquiry elicited the fact that she had pretty thoroughly prepared herself for teaching, but her training, however good, had not made it an easy matter to secure a position.

The fact is, she had met with unusual difficulties—so unusual—at least it seemed so to the editor—as to justify an exposure of the method and an appeal for a citizenship that will put the sacred interests of childhood beyond the reach of the grafter.

These are the facts as related by the father:

He had gone into a certain district to see the trustee about the school for his daughter, but, before finding him, he met the teacher of the year before, a young man of several years' experience, but in different reputation as a teacher. He was told by this teacher that he need not go any further, for who ever taught that school would have to deal with him; that he did not intend to teach it himself, as he preferred an adjoining school that did not pay nearly so much, but that the teacher that secured the better paying school would have to pay him the difference in salaries, and that he had it fixed with the trustee so that he might consider the school his daughter's if he would agree to these terms.

Whether the father agreed for his daughter to hand over a part of the salary to this nameless rascal and whether she is teaching the school does not matter for the purpose of this story, which is true.

(Continued on fifth page)

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING

The Great Student Procession from Ladies Hall Around the Campus to the Chapel.

PRESIDENT FROST'S ADDRESS

The march on Wednesday morning, preparatory to the opening exercises of the fall term in the Chapel, was worth going miles to see.

Prof. Raine was the chief marshal, but each of the separate schools had its marshal, and under their direction the procession formed and moved like old and well trained soldiers.

The following were the locations of the various divisions before the march began: The College Band, northwest corner of Ladies Hall; the Model Schools, in a direct line west of the Band; the Vocational Schools, west end of Ladies Hall; the Academy in a line extending north from the front entrance to Ladies Hall; the Normal School, in a line northeast from Ladies Hall front; and the Col-

lege at the east end of the Hall.

Promptly at 7:40 the college bell ceased tolling, the band struck up a familiar march, and the procession fell in line in the order named above, followed by the various divisions of the faculty in the same order, the college faculty with President Frost bringing up the rear. The course of the procession was across the campus and the street due north and then behind Lincoln Hall to the Chapel and around the chapel and down the walk to the street; then down the street to the walk that leads to the Library, and back to the Chapel. To give an idea of the number in the line it will be sufficient, for those who know the campus, to say that,

(Continued on fifth page)

SMOOTHER SEAS

The Political History of the Last Three Weeks—Splendid Effect of Taft's Two Letters—The Vice-President to the Background—Roosevelt's Triumphant Journey—Maine.

For the past three weeks The Citizen's summary of the political situation has been crowded out by various articles of pressing interest. The last summary was under the caption "MORE BREAKERS," and dealt chiefly with the snubbing of Mr. Roosevelt by the New York Republican Committee, and concluded with a prophecy and a plea for the suspension of judgment till Mr. Roosevelt could be heard on his western tour.

And now he has been heard, and others have been heard, and the skies are clearing and the seas are smoother.

Taft's Shaft.

The first rift in the cloud was made by President Taft in reply to a telegram of Mr. Griscom, chairman of the New York county committee, who said that the impression had been left by Vice-Pres. Sherman and the committee that turned Mr. Roosevelt down that the president was in sympathy with their action, and had knowledge of it before its occurrence, and that this impression was growing. Mr. Taft not only entered a strong denial of any knowledge that the committee had any such intentions but showed, by producing a telegram sent to Mr. Sherman, that he had advised the fullest and freest consultation with Mr. Roosevelt.

Its Triple Effect.

The effect of the President's letter was as if a bomb had been thrown into the ranks of Mr. Sherman's committee, and the President himself went up a number of notches in the popular favor. It was clear to every one that the Vice-President had been a party to a scheme to make a tool of Mr. Taft to advance the political interests of the Albany gang. Another effect of the letter was to clear the lists for Mr. Roosevelt's activity, and he immediately announced that if the gang wanted a fight with him,

(Continued on fifth page.)

The First Thing To Do After Reaching College

Is to put the money that you are depending on to carry you through the year in a safe place.

Don't keep it in your pockets or hide it away in your room; it is too easy to lose it or to have it stolen.

Put it in the Bank where it will be safe and where you can get it when you need it.

Many students have checking accounts with this Bank, and we solicit yours also.

You will find us conveniently located on Main street, just off the campus.

HOURS:
8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Berea Bank & Trust Company

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Browne Verdict—Preachers Quit for Cause—Ballinger Nearly Ousted—Patterson Withdraws—Insurgent Victories.

BROWNE ACQUITTED:—The second trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, Democratic Minority leader in the Illinois Legislature, accused of receiving a large bribe from Senator Lorimer for his influence and vote, has

(Continued on fifth page.)

Powers or Edwards, To-day—New Candidate in the Seventh—"Development" of Mountain Land—State Fair—Young Man Drowns.

FORECAST IN THE 11TH:—Both sides are still vociferously claiming the victory in the Powers-Edwards contest in the 11th Congressional District as we go to press on this the election day. A late election fore-

(Continued on fifth page.)

Fall Term Began September 14th

Something Good for Every Student.

Study these Educational Ladders, and the College Announcements on Page 3.

Each square stands for one year.

A star crowns the completion of each course.

Vocal	Instrumental
p. 97	p. 98

MUSIC

See p. 80	See p. 82	See p. 81	See p. 92	See p. 83	See p. 82
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Business Nursing Home Science Printing Carpentry Farming

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Second Year
First Year
See p. 70

ACADEMY

DIPLOMA COURSES—Vocational, Academic, Preparatory and Normal

See p. 92	See p. 91	See p. 91	See p. 92	See p. 92	See p. 90	See p. 91	See p. 91
Printing	Sewing	Housework	Telegraphy	Woodwork	Bricklaying	Garden	Farm

(Persons working more than 18 hours a week may take only part of the regular Model School or other book studies of their grade.)

BEREA COLLEGE is really A GROUP OF SCHOOLS—

College, Academy, Normal, Vocational—

Some Courses lead to Certificates, some to Diplomas, and some to Degrees. See College Catalog.

CERTIFICATE COURSES

A. B.

SENIOR	See Catalog p. 40	
SENIOR SCI.	JUNIOR	See Catalog p. 40
JUNIOR SCI.	SOPHOMORE	See Catalog p. 37
SOPHOMORE SCI.	FRESHMAN	See Catalog p. 33
FRESHMAN SCI.	Fourth Year Prep.	(Senior Preparatory)
See Catalog p. 38		
SCIENTIFIC	CLASSICAL	LITERARY

DEGREE COURSES—College Administration

Third Year	Third Year	Freshman Literary
		See Catalog p. 39
Second Year	Second Year	Second Year
First Year	First Year	First Year
See Catalog p. 69	See Catalog p. 68	

Preparatory Scientific Preparatory Classical Preparatory Literary

B. Ped.

Bachelor of Pedagogy
Senior Yr.—Cat. p. 59
Junior Year

Sophomore Year

PEDAGOGIC

Fourth Year—See p. 57
State Diploma Course

Third Year—See p. 56
State Certificate Course
Second Year
(Two Terms)

NORMAL

First Year—See p. 56
County Certificate Course

NORMAL

Eighth Grade	See Catalog p. 93	Eighth Grade	See Catalog p. 93
Seventh Grade		Seventh Grade	
Sixth Grade		Sixth Grade	
Fifth Grade		Fifth Grade	
Fourth Grade		Fourth Grade	
Third Grade		Third Grade	
Second Grade		Second Grade	
First Grade		First Grade	

Model Schools—Senior

Model Schools—Junior

THE DIVA'S RUBY

By F. MARION CRAWFORD
 AUTHOR OF "SARACINESCA," "ARETHUSA," ETC.
 ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

Baraka, a Tartar girl, became enamored of a golden bearded stranger who was prospecting and studying herbs in the vicinity of her home in central Asia, and revealed to him the location of a mine of rubies hoping that the stranger would love her in return for her disclosure. They were followed to the cave by the girl's relatives, who blocked up the entrance, and drew off the water supply, leaving the couple to die. Baraka's cousin Saad, her betrothed, attempted to climb down a cliff overlooking the mine; but the traveler shot him. The stranger was revived from a water gourd Saad carried, dug his way out of the tunnel, and departed, deserting the girl and carrying a bag of rubies. Baraka gathered all the gems she could carry, and started in pursuit. Margaret Donna (Margaret da Cordova), a famous prima donna, became engaged in London to Konstantin Logotheti, a wealthy Greek financier. Her intimate friend was Countess Leven, known as Lady Maud, whose husband had been killed by a bomb in St. Petersburg; and Lady Maud's most intimate friend was Rufus Van Torp, an American, who had become one of the richest men in the world. Van Torp was in love with Margaret, and rushed to London as soon as he heard of her betrothal. He offered Lady Maud \$50,000 for her pet charity if she would aid him in winning the singer from Logotheti. Baraka approached Logotheti at Versailles with rubies to sell. He presented a ruby to Margaret. Van Torp bought a yacht and sent it to Venice. He was visited by Baraka in male attire. She gave him a ruby after the American had told her of having seen in the United States a man answering the description of the one she loved. The American followed Margaret to the Bayreuth "Parsifal" festival. Margaret took a liking to Van Torp, who presented her with the ruby Baraka had given him. Count Kralinsky, a Russian, arrived at Bayreuth. Van Torp believed him to be the one Baraka was pursuing. Baraka was arrested in London on the charge of stealing from Pinney, a jeweler, the ruby she had sold to Logotheti. Two strangers were the thieves. Lady Maud believed that Logotheti's associations with Baraka were open to suspicion, and so informed Margaret. Van Torp believed that Kralinsky was the cowboy he had known in his young manhood. Logotheti secured Baraka's release, and then, with her as his guest, went to sea on his yacht Erinna. Baraka explains her plans for revenge to the man who had deserted her and left her to die. Logotheti succeeds in moderating her rage. Lady Maud arrived in Bayreuth. Margaret and Van Torp entered into an agreement to build a tremendous opera house in New York.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

He turned the page round, and handed it to her. The writing was large and perfectly legible, but very different from the "commercial" hand of most American business men. Any one word, taken at random, might have seemed unformed, at first sight, but the appearance of the whole was oddly strong and symmetrical. Margaret read the clauses carefully. She herself had already signed a good many legal papers in connection with her engagements and her own small fortune, and the language was not so unfamiliar to her as it would have been to most women.

"Shall I sign first?" she asked, when she had finished. "My own name? Or my stage name?"

"Your own name, please," said Van Torp without hesitation. "The other's only binding in your profession, because you appear under it, and it's your 'business style'."

She wrote "Margaret Donna" at the foot of the page in her large and rather irregular hand, and passed the paper back to Van Torp, who signed it.

He waved the sheet slowly to and fro, to dry the ink.

"It's only a preliminary agreement," he said, "but it's binding as far as it goes and I'll attend to the rest. You'll have to give me a power of attorney for my lawyer in New York. By the by, if you decide to come, you can do that in Venice, where there's a real live consul. That's necessary. But for all matters of business herein set forth, we are now already 'The Mme. da Cordova and Rufus Van Torp Company,' organized for the purpose of building an opera house in the city of New York and for giving public performances of musical works in the same, with a nominal capital hereafter to be agreed upon. That's what we are now."

He folded the sheet, returned it to his inner pocket and held out his hand in a cheerful, business-like manner.

"Shall we shake hands on it?" he asked.

"By all means," Margaret answered readily, and their eyes met; but she drew back her hand again before taking his. "This is purely a matter of business between us," she said, "you understand that? It means nothing else."

"Purely a matter of business," answered Rufus Van Torp, slowly and gravely.

CHAPTER XII.

On the morning after the transaction last described, Van Torp's attention was arrested by a sensational "scare-head" about a thief and a ruby worth \$50,000. Some disaffected colleague in London had known, or cleverly guessed, where the stone was that had been stolen from Mr. Pinney's, and had informed the police; the nice-looking young fellow who spoke like an English gentleman had walked directly into the arms of the plain-clothes man waiting for him on the pier in New York, the stone had been found sewn up in his waistcoat, and his pleasant career of liberty had ended abruptly in a cell.

Mr. Van Torp whistled softly as he read the account a second time. Then he neatly cut the column out of the paper, folded it with great precision, smoothed it with care and placed it in his pocket-book next to a cheap little photograph of Mme. da Cordova as "Juliet," which he had bought in a music shop in New York the day after he had heard her for the first time, and had carried in his pocket ever since.

He took up the mutilated newspaper and looked up and down the columns, and among other information which he gathered in a few moments was the fact that Logotheti's yacht had "passed Capt Saint Vincent, going east, owner and party on board." The previous telegram had not escaped him, and if he had entertained any doubts as to the destination of the Erinna, they vanished now. She was certainly bound for the Mediterranean. He remembered having heard that

many steam yachts coming from England put into Gibraltar for coal and fresh provisions, coal being cheaper there than in French and Italian ports, and he thought it very probable that the Erinna would do the same; he also made some deductions which need not be explained yet. The only one worth mentioning here was that Logotheti would be likely to hear in Gibraltar that the ruby had been found and was on its way back to England, and that as he would know that Margaret would be anxious about it, since he had already given it to her, he would hardly let the occasion of communicating with her go by. As for writing from Gibraltar to any place whatsoever in the hope that a letter will arrive in less than a week, it is sheer folly. Mr. Van Torp had never tried it, and supposed it possible, as it looks, but he was tolerably sure that Logotheti would telegraph first, and had perhaps done so already, for the news of his passing Cape Saint Vincent was already 24 hours old.

This was precisely what had happened. When Mr. Van Torp opened his door, he came upon Margaret and Mrs. Rushmore on the landing, on the point of going out for a walk, and a servant had just brought the prima donna a telegram which she was reading aloud, so that the American could not help hearing her.

"Cruising till wanted," she read quickly. "Ruby found. Address, yacht Erinna, Naples."

She heard Van Torp close his door, though she had not heard him open it, and turning round she heard herself face to face with him. Her eyes were sparkling with anger.

"Very sorry," he said. "I couldn't help hearing."

"It's of no consequence, for I should have told you," Margaret answered briefly.

He argued well for himself from her tone and manner, but he chose to show that he would not force his company upon her just then, when she was in a visible rage, and instead of stopping to exchange more words he passed the two ladies hat in hand, and bowing rather low, after his manner, he went quietly downstairs.

Margaret watched him till he disappeared.

"I like that man," she said, as if to herself, but audibly. "I cannot help it."

Mrs. Rushmore was more than delighted, but had tact enough not to make any answer to a speech which had probably not been meant for her ears.

"Perhaps," she said, "you would rather not go out just yet, my dear."

Margaret was grateful for the suggestion, and they turned back into their rooms.

Meanwhile Van Torp had reached the door of the hotel, and found Lady Maud standing there with her parasol up, for the sun was streaming in.

"I was waiting for you," she said simply, as soon as he reached her side, and she stepped out into the street. "I thought you would come down, and I wanted to speak to you, for I did not get a chance last night. They were both watching me, probably because they thought I was ill, and I had to chatter like a magpie to keep up appearances."

"You did it very well," Van Torp said. "If I had not seen your face at the window when I got out of the automobile yesterday I shouldn't have guessed there was anything wrong."

"But there is—something very wrong—something I can hardly bear to think of, though I must, until I know the truth."

They turned into the first deserted street they came to.

"I dare say I can give a guess at what it is," Van Torp answered gravely. "I went to see him alone yesterday on purpose, before he started, and I must say, if it wasn't for the beard I'd feel pretty sure."

"He had a beard when I married him, and it was like that—just like that!"

Lady Maud's voice shook audibly, for she felt cold, even in the sunshine.

"I didn't know," Van Torp answered. "That alters the case. If we're not mistaken, what can I do to help you? Let's see. You only had that one look at him, through the window, is that so?"

"Yes. But the window was open, and it's not high above the ground, and my eyes are good. He took off his hat when he said good-by to you, and I saw his face as distinctly as I see yours. When you've been married to a man"—she laughed harshly—"you cannot be easily mistaken about him, when you're as near as that! That is the man I married. I'm intimately convinced of it, but I must be quite sure. Do you understand?"

"Of course. If he's really Leven, he's even a better actor than I used to think he was. If he's not, the resemblance is just about the most extraordinary thing! It's true I only saw Leven three or four times in my life, but I saw him to look at him then, and the last time I did, when he made the row in Hare court, he was doing most of the talking, so I remember his voice."

"There's only one difficulty," Lady Maud said. "Some one else may have been killed last June. It may even have been the pickpocket who had stolen his pocket-book. Such things have happened, or do in books! But

this is certainly the man you met in New York and who sold you the stone you gave me, is he not?"

"Oh, certainly. And that was at the end of July, and Leven was killed late in June."

"Yes. That only leaves a month for him to have been to Asia—that's absurd."

"Utterly, totally, and entirely impossible," asserted Mr. Van Torp. "One of two things. Either this man is your husband, and if he is, he's not the man who found the rubies in Asia. Or else, if he is that man, he's not Leven. I wish that heathen girl had been here yesterday! She could have told in a minute. She'd better have been here anyway than cutting around the Mediterranean with that fellow Logotheti!"

"Yes," Lady Maud answered gravely. "But about myself—if Leven is alive, what is my position—I mean—I don't really quite know where I am, do I?"

"Anybody but you would have thought of marrying already," observed Mr. Van Torp, looking up sideways in her eyes, for she was taller than he. "Then you'd really be in a bad fix, wouldn't you? But as it is, I don't see that it makes much difference. The man's going under a false name, so he doesn't mean to claim you as his wife, nor to try to get a divorce again, as he did before. He's just going to be somebody else for his own good, and he'll get married that way, maybe. That's his business, not yours. I don't suppose you're going to get up in church and forbid the banns, are you?"

"I would, like a shot!" said Lady Maud. "So would you, I'm sure! Think of the other woman!"

"That's so," answered Van Torp without enthusiasm. "However, we've got to think about you and the present, and decide what we'll do. I suppose the best thing is for me to put him off with some excuse, so that you can come on the yacht."

"Please do nothing of the sort!" cried Lady Maud.

"But I want you to come," objected her friend.

"I mean to come. Do you think I'm afraid to meet him?"

Van Torp looked at her in some surprise, and not without admiration.

"There isn't anybody like you, anyway," he said quietly. "But there's going to be a circus on that ship if he's Leven," he added. "If he makes a fuss I'll read the riot act and lock him up."

"Oh, no," answered Lady Maud, who was used to Mr. Van Torp's familiar vocabulary. "Why need there be any trouble? You've not told him I am coming, you say. Very well. If he sees me suddenly after he has been on board a little while, he'll certainly betray himself, and then I shall be sure. Leven is a man of the world—'was' or 'is'—God knows which! But if it is he, and he doesn't want to be recognized, he'll behave as if nothing had happened, after the first moment of surprise. At least I shall be certain. I must be positively sure whether Leven is alive or dead, for what I have got back in these last two months is my whole life. A mere recognition at first sight and at ten yards is not enough. It may be only a marvelous resemblance, for they say every one has a 'double' somewhere in the world."

"They used to say, too, that if you met your 'double' one of you would die," observed Van Torp. "Those things are all stuff and nonsense, of course. I was just thinking. Well," he continued, dwelling on his favorite monosyllable, "if you decide to come on the yacht, and if the man doesn't blow away, we shall know the truth in three or four days from now, and that's a comfort. And even if he turns out to be Leven, maybe we can manage something."

Lady Maud chose not to ask what her friend thought he could "manage;" for she had glanced at his face when he had spoken, and though it was half turned away from her, she saw his expression, and it would have scared a nervous person. She did not like him to be in that mood, and was sorry that she had brought him to it.

But Mr. Van Torp, who was a strong man, and had seen more than one affray in his ranching days, could not help thinking how uncommonly easy it would be to pick up Count Kralinsky and drop him overboard on a dark night next week, when the Lancashire Lass would be doing 22 knots, and there might be a little weather about to drown the splash.

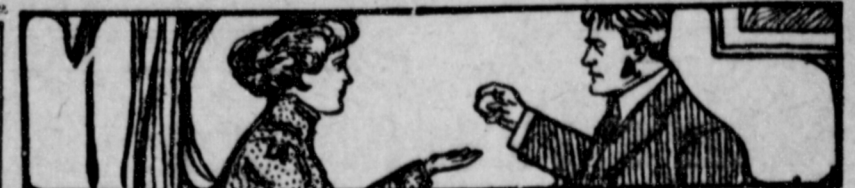
CHAPTER XIII.

The millionaire did things handsomely. He offered to motor his party to Venice, and as Margaret declined, because motoring was bad for her voice, he telegraphed for a comfortable special carriage, and took his friends down by railroad, and they were all very luxuriously comfortable.

Kralinsky was not on board the yacht when they came alongside at sunset in two gondolas, following the steam-launch, which carried the load of luggage and the two maids.

Stemp led the way, and Mr. Van Torp took the three ladies to their cabins; first, Mrs. Rushmore, who was surprised and delighted by the rich and gay appearance of hers, for it was entirely decorated in pink and gold.

On the writing-table stood a tall,



gilt vase full of immense pink roses, with stems nearer four feet long than three. Mrs. Rushmore admired them very much.

"How did you know that I love roses above all other flowers?" she asked. "My dear Mr. Van Torp, you are a wizard, I'm sure!"

Lady Maud and Margaret entered, and kept up a polite little chorus of admiration; but they both felt uneasy as to what they might find in their respective cabins, for Margaret hated pink, and Lady Maud detested gilding, and neither of them was especially fond of roses. They left Mrs. Rushmore very happy in her quarters and went on. Lady Maud's turn came next, and she began to understand, when she saw a quantity of sweet wood violets on her table, just loosened, in an old Murano glass beaker.

"Thank you," she said, bending to smell them. "How kind of you!"

There was not a trace of gilding or pink silk. The cabin was paneled and fitted in a rare natural wood of a creamy-white tint.

"Beg pardon, my lady," said Stemp.

"This and Miss Donne's cabin communicate by this door, and the door aff goes to the dressing-room. Each cabin has one quite independent, and this bell rings the pantry, my lady, and this one rings Miss Donne's maid's cabin, as I understand that your ladyship has not brought her own maid with her."

"Very nice," said Lady Maud, smelling the violets again.

Stemp threw open the door of communication to the cabin he had prepared for the prima donna. The two cabins occupied the whole beam of the vessel, excepting the six-foot gangway on each side, and as she was one of the largest yachts afloat at the time, there was no lack of room.

"Carnations, at this time of year!" cried Margaret, seeing half an armful of her favorite dark red ones, in a silver wine-cooler before the mirror.

"You really seem to know everything! Thank you so much!"

She buried her handsome face in the splendid flowers and drew in a deep, warm breath, full of their sensuous perfume, the spicy scent of a laden clove-tree under a tropical sun.

"Thank you again!" she said enthusiastically. "Thank you for everything, the delightful journey, and this lovely room, and the carnations!"

She stood up suddenly to her height, in sheer pleasure, and held out her hand to him. He pressed it quietly, and smiled.

"Do as you would be done by," he said. "That's the company's rule."

She laughed at the allusion to their agreement, of which Lady Maud knew nothing, for they had determined to keep it secret for the present.

Mr. Van Torp had not found an opportunity of speaking to Lady Maud alone, but he wished her to know when Kralinsky might be expected.

"Stemp," he said, before leaving the cabin, "have you heard from the count?"

"Yes, sir. He got here this morning from Vienna in his motor, sir, and sent his things with his man, and his compliments to you and the ladies, and he will come on board in time for dinner. That was all, I think, sir."

Lady Maud heard, and made a scarcely perceptible movement of the head by way of thanks to her friend, while listening to Margaret's enthusiastic praise of everything she saw. Mr. Van Torp and his man departed, just as Potts appeared, accompanied by a very neat-looking English stewardess in a smart white cap. Lady Maud was unusually silent, but she smiled pleasantly at what Margaret said, and the latter made up her mind to drown her anger against Logotheti, and at the same time be avenged on him, in an orgy of luxurious comfort, sea-air, and sunshine. The capacity of a perfectly healthy and successful singer for enjoying everything, from a halfpenny bun and a drive in a hansom to a millionaire's yacht and the most expensive fat of the land, or sea, has never been measured. And if they do have terrible fits of temper now and then, who shall blame them? They are always sorry for it, because it is bad for the voice.

Mr. Van Torp reached his quarters, and prepared to scrub and dress comfortably after a week at Bayreuth and a railroad journey.

Lady Maud did not begin to dress at once, as there was plenty of time before dinner; she left the stewardess to unpack her things, and came out upon the six-foot gangway outside her cabin door to breathe the air, for it was warm. The city lay half a mile away in the afterglow of the sunset.

But she felt none of that healthy pleasure which a lovely sight naturally gave her. She was at a crisis of her life, and the exquisite evening scene was the battlefield of a coming struggle, with herself, or with another, she hardly knew. In half an hour, or in an hour, at most, she was to sit at table with a man she fully believed to be the husband for whom she had been wearing mourning, out of mere decency, but with the profound inward satisfaction of being free.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Spider Colonies.

Our native spiders are notable for their extreme unsociability. Of those which are spinners each one constructs its web apart from those of its kind. And those which hunt pursue their prey alone, says the London Globe.

In other countries, however, there are spiders which live in communities, and one such, a native of Mexico, is described by M. L. Digue. It is known as the mosquero and makes a large nest in oaks and other trees. Here the spiders live gregariously and along with them in the nest is found a minute beetle and another species of spider. The beetle is said to act as scavenger. Parts of the nest of the mosquero are hung up in the houses during the wet season to get rid of the flies.



She Buried Her Handsome Face in the Splendid Flowers



Ended Abruptly in a Cell.



CHURCHES AND THE SALOON

Decrease in Number of Ohio Dram Shops Followed by Increase in Church Members.

An analysis of the Presbyterian churches of Ohio in local option districts, by Rev. Frederick N. McMillan, chairman of the committee on evangelical work of the synod of Ohio, shows a suggestive increase during the past two years in the number of communicants, says United Presbyterian. From this report it appears that the decrease in the number of saloons is followed by a notable increase in the membership of the churches. The reasons assigned are that when men are drinking they have no money to sufficiently clothe their wives and children that they may attend church with any degree of self-respect. The families of drinking men are discouraged and lack heart to appear in places of religious discourse. Mr. McMillan says: "Religion and whisky will not mix. Drinking men keep women and children away from church through shame, fear, poverty and want of heart. Many a woman says: 'I haven't the heart to go to church when my husband is drinking; he doesn't want us to go to church, and I will not go because my children and myself cannot dress as well as others.'"

This want of heart is one of the most depressing conditions that can befall any one. The sense of disgrace, on account of being the companion of a drunkard, has kept many a wife shut up in her solitary home, nursing the virtues that are eating out her very heart. The consolations of the gospel would give her hope, but oh, the humility of it; the human nature of it! The dread of appearing where her very presence would be an advertisement of her own humiliation no doubt accounts for many sorrowful wives failing to identify themselves with any church.

It requires no argument to show that the average drinking man will not go to church. He takes no interest in such things. His companions are not there. There is little in common between him and those who worship God. He is at the extreme antipodes of society. His moral sense is benumbed, and the whole association of the saloon is to deepen and intensify opposition to religion and purity of life. When God plants a church the devil comes to plant a saloon nearby. If he can. He must hold his own converts, if he can. He must win over some of the church members, if he can. He must lay his fiery skewers to burn the feet of the children, if he can.

The way to destroy the influence of the devil over the lives of men and women, is to destroy the works of the devil. The saloon system is the great barrier between the drinker and the church. Its destruction means saner moments for the drinker, when he can think more of the things of the kingdom of God, and the things, too, that will promote the betterment of his home. It gives his family an opportunity to take heart, to regain hope, and to look upon life with some degree of joyfulness. There is no doubt but that there would be a greater disposition on the part of the drinker's family, and the drinker himself, to attend the public worship of God if he spent his money at home and for his home. A reformed husband and father means sunshine to the home, and the grateful family will have an especial reason for expression of gratitude to God by a public profession of his name. Every argument that supports the saloon opposes the church.

Sarah Bernhardt and Women Soldiers.
I remember when I first appeared as the Duc de Reichstadt, I thought to myself how little disadvantage sex is to a woman who wishes to play a distinguished part, not merely on the stage, but in real life. Women are only weak when their characters are weak. Surely Louis XVI. did not think women were weak when he surrounded his palace at Versailles. My experience has shown me that Frenchwomen are more resolute, more fearless, more competent than the women of other nations. They would not plead their sex in the face of the enemy. Just as Jeanne d'Arc was a born military leader, so, in case of a crisis today, many women would be found who, if men were pusillanimous, would cry with Lady Macbeth: "Give me the daggers!"—Sarah Bernhardt in the Strand.

Alcohol and Tuberculosis.
Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the chief of the finger-print department of the French police, has published an article on the connection between alcohol and tuberculosis. Dr. Bertillon says that of the causes which in France favor the development of tuberculosis the most important is the alcohol in beer and spirits. He declares, however, that the best enemy of tuberculosis is wine.

In the 23 departments which form the northern parts of France, where cider, beer, spirits—especially brandy—are much drunk, the deaths caused by consumption were 230 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1905, while the proportion was 140 in the other departments of France, where wine is the favorite drink.

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 25, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Galatians 5:15-26. Memory verses, 22, 23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"If we live in the Spirit let us also walk in the Spirit."—Gal. 5:25.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The adventure with Apollyon the great dragon that fought against Bunyan's Pilgrim, in order to prevent him from reaching the Holy City symbolized a heavenly character, a heaven of eternal life, an earth transformed into heaven.

In the lesson appointed we have a characterization of Apollyon, "the foul fiend," "a monster hideous to behold, clothed with scales, with wings like a dragon, feet like a bear, and a mouth like a lion," amid fire and smoke, throwing "flaming darts as thick as hail."

Some years ago, in an article in the New York Journal, John L. Sullivan said: "Remember, young man, that if you couldn't lick John L. Sullivan, you can't lick the thing that is stronger than he is. Leave whisky alone." Sullivan was not the kind of man from whom one expects moral teaching, but when the great fighter admits that whisky defeated him and took him into captivity, he becomes an object-lesson for every young man.

With the newspapers and reporters. The Golden Rule—that is the spirit which wants to do to others as we would have them do to us, the spirit that will make sacrifices in order to know how to help others—enlisted the newspapers and the reporters on its side.

There can be no inspiration without information. Hence the teacher and class should be constantly collecting temperance material. A month before the temperance lesson she should be directed to say to her class, "I want you all to clip from the papers every article of news concerning the effect of the saloon or drink. Paste these on a strip of cloth, and we will see who has the longest strip on Temperance Sunday."

Once in the New Century Teacher there was an article entitled, "Their Exhibits." It told how a teacher asked her scholars to look about during the week for proofs of the evils wrought by the liquor habit. There were some rather unique "exhibits," one boy brought his bicycle tire that had been cut by a drunken man; others told stories of what they had seen.

This same plan could be utilized for a general exercise on Temperance Sunday. For a first attempt, special arrangements would probably have to be made with individuals or with teachers in order to insure definite reports or "exhibits."

"It is reported in the public press that President Taft had turned his back on moderate drinking. At a little dinner at Hot Springs, Va., he not only turned his wine-glass down, but said in response to a query, 'Yes, and it is going to stay turned down; I am not going to drink anything again, ever.'"

In his early life Lincoln was abstemious but not a total abstainer, but he was a keen observer of the effects of intoxicating beverages among his early companions. Very shortly after his removal to Springfield in 1837, he joined a Total Abstinence society.

Seventeen of the presidents of the United States signed the following declaration:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world."

"A Pennsylvania lady tells that when General Harrison was running for the presidency he stopped at the old Washington house in Chester for dinner. After dinner was served, it was noticed that the general pledged his toast in water, and one of the gentlemen from New York, in offering another, said, 'General, will you not favor me by drinking a glass of wine?' The general refused in a very gentlemanly manner. Again he was urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from the table, his tall form erect and in the most dignified manner replied: 'Gentlemen, I have refused twice to partake of the wine-cup. That should have been sufficient. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink, and I have never broken it.'"

The boys and girls can join the Golden Rule in a series of very interesting adventures with the doctors, medical societies and laboratories, where from these friends they may obtain ammunition for their warfare against intemperance.

Twenty-three hundred years ago, the question arose whether the Athenians should grant Demosthenes the honor of a crown. He "had fled from battle, and his counsels, though heroic, brought the city to ruin. Demosthenes' speech is the masterpiece of all eloquence. Of the accusation by Aeschines it is praise enough to say that it stands second only to that. In it Aeschines warns the Athenians that in granting crowns they judged themselves and were forming the characters of their children."

Self-knowledge cures self-love.

Home Town Helps

NEWSPAPER TOWN BOOSTER

Without Question the Best Method of Spreading Publicity—A Word to Commercial Associations.

Leroy Bouchner, city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, before the North-Minneapolis Development association, spoke in part as follows:

"What must we do to be saved?" If I were answering this question I'd say, Get acquainted with a reporter. Every enterprising man ought to look up the editor of his home paper, if he doesn't know him already, and make a friend of him. The editor will be a friend of yours if you make an advance, and you will never regret the step. Every commercial organization ought to include all the newspaper men in the district, for these men, who study nothing but the best methods of making people read what they write, can be of assistance to a community in making people read its message.

It's of no use to have a splendid article for sale if you can't sell it.

The other day there were statements published in the Twin Cities that the recent forest fires had done great good in clearing the land. Now, the original stories of the forest fires were printed the country over, and 90,000,000 of people got the idea from that that northern Minnesota was simply an unbroken stretch of inhospitable woods.

What was done to counteract this feeling? Probably nothing. But a photograph of a stretch of the so-called "destructive" forest fires could by a little tact have found publication in a hundred newspapers if you sent with it the facts I have just related dressed in readable fashion. That is the secret. Make the news of your community readable and you needn't worry about publicity.

If you keep telling people what a fine state they have, what splendid farms, what unexcelled advantages, they will talk about it and spread the gospel, and they won't do it unless you do keep telling them. If the newspapers talk about their towns every day, every week, their readers will follow their lead.

HOUSING REFORM DON'TS.

Don't let your city become a city of tenements. Keep it a city of homes.

Don't imagine there is no necessity for action because conditions in your city are not as bad as they are elsewhere.

Don't build a model tenement until you have secured a model housing law.

Don't attempt to legislate first and investigate afterward.

Don't permit any new houses to be built that do not have adequate light and ventilation and proper sanitation.

Don't legislate merely for the present.

Don't permit the growth of new slums. Prevention is better than cure.

Don't tolerate the lodger evil. Nip it in the bud.

Don't tolerate cellar dwellings.

Don't let the poor be denied a liberal supply of water in their homes.

Don't permit houses unfit for human habitation to be occupied.

Don't repeat the talk about the poor not wanting good housing accommodations.

Don't permit privies to exist in any city. Compel their removal.

Don't cease your efforts when you have passed a good law. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but of all progress.—Lawrence Veiller in the Survey.

Urban Martyrs.

At a church supper a small boy was seen to turn pale and lean back in his chair. One of the waitresses asked what was the trouble, and learned that it was the stomach ache. "You poor little fellow, you won't be able to finish that nice supper, will you?" asked the waitress. "Oh, yes I will," replied the boy, "it will have to ache a good deal harder before I'll quit eating." Just this form of heroism will stand in the way of any wholesale movement to drive the excess of consumers in the city back to the country to become direct producers. They will complain of high prices, low wages (about twice what the same grade of labor on farms receives), long hours of work (about two-thirds of what our grandfathers considered reasonable), difficulty of getting work (when owners of farms are clamoring for help), high rents and board (when rent and board are offered in the country as a bonus beyond wages), but they are nowhere near the point of suffering at which they will be willing to leave the incidental pleasures of city life.—Dietic and Hygienic Gazette.

Well Protected.

"I think there is somebody downstairs, George."
"Well, what of it?"
"Can't you get up and do something? Put your head out of the window and call a policeman."
"Why should I do that, when I can put my head over the back stairs and call one? His number is 7238, and he's down there in the kitchen spooning with Mary, the cook."

LIFT UP YOUR EYES AND LOOK

By BISHOP WILLIAM A. QUAYLE
Montreal, Canada

Text: In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Jesus Christ concerning you.—Thess. 5:18.

Have we not set the song of the Christian life to much to the tune of difficulty, danger and sorrow? "In everything give thanks," I am pretty certain, will, in the multitude of instances, be translated as meaning that whatever difficulty or distress enters your life, be of grateful mood. Do not murmur. Be glad through whatever roughness the water wear as we voyage across their uncertain billows.

I am certain of two things in this matter. First, that this is how this Scripture is pretty generally viewed, and second, this is not what it does actually mean. It does mean that, but it means indefinitely more. A farm is on a landscape; and he who confounds farm and landscape is not seeing things as they are. Difficulties are to be encountered and sorrows are to be met and they are to be met with the mood of manly and womanly resignation to the wide-working will of God. But that we are to be grateful for the clouds rather than the sunrise and the noon and the blessed open sky is to me absurd and a listless interpretation of the good God our Heavenly Father. To be glad on a holiday is as devout as to be sad on a funeral day. We shall not need to reset our estimates of God and his will concerning us before we are in harmony with his mood. He is the glad God of out-of-doors and the happy singing things whether they be birds or children or women or strong men. This anaemic notion of religion is unwholesome because it is untrue. God gives no assent.

A good man and great said this: "In everything give thanks." Nobody but a good and great man could have said it. The sentiment is like Mount Lycabettus from whose top all of historic Greece lies under the eyes without straining an eyeball. All life lies at the base of a mount of vision and of praise like this: "In everything give thanks." The fact which is meant to be lifted into light at this moment is that there is a devotional element in all things whatsoever. We say grace before meals, except we be heathen. We often say grace before labors and battles without or within and reading of books and taking of journeys and husking corn or going to picnics or a stroll through sun-burst fields for the sheer love of the crisp grass under foot and the hot sky overhead.

We do narrow beyond the permission of God this thought of devotion or we must be at church or prayer meeting or at family prayer to be devotional. Those places and occupations are greatly good, but they do not monopolize the moods of devotion. The devotional frame is the deep consideration. Are we open to devotion for all things as Paul was? It is meet to give thanks for the bird voices, and a good way to give such thanks is by listening to the voices.

That is worth weighing. To love things enough to give things heed is a mood of gratitude, whereas not to care enough for things to notice them is a first-class specimen of ingratitude toward God and his doings. The cricket's chirp is a species of poetry which may well set the heart singing after its fashion, too. Such a little warmth makes the cricket set his heart to song. Were we as good at the voicing of our gratitude as the cricket of the hearth, what a shout of chorusing would the great God hear from men.

The religious nature is wiser and wider than many religious folk are given to supposing. Christianity is generosity. "Thank God!" How often have I found my own given to that gust of gratitude—"thank God!" And I am not slow to believe God hears such prayer and smiles with gladness to hear it. Why should we not give thanks for the finding of a wild flower or the striking gracefulness of a child at play, or the toss of apple branches lit with bloom, or the blue jay's note with its musical unmusicality.

No, secularities are just theme for praise and prayer. We have no call to ask for things for which we have not call to answer to God in spontaneous words of thanks. "I thank you" is a phrase which the deobonaire use frequently. Courtesy is a good habit for a body's own sake. To be genteel is a soul-incident of fineness, and if a man or a woman lived alone and broke bread with himself, (although such a way of living is not necessary or to be desired. If one is alone and has no relatives, then should such a one borrow some child, or better, some homeless body, somebody human, not feline nor canine, to keep alive the humanness in one's own soul), he would do well to say: "I thank you" when he passes food to himself, for so would the method of good manners be kept alive and the social impulse would be hearkened to.

"Father, I thank thee," says the Christ; and "in everything give thanks," says his brainiest follower. And for one I will take this advice and will find provision for devotion in everything, books, folks, church, labor, song, tears and cares. And for the least and largest to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ will make my adoration for the Christ, my Saviour and my King.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational, Normal and Academy	College
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	5.60	5.60
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45

Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45

Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00

WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00

Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00

Total for term	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$29.50	\$30.50

SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75

Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75

Total for term	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.



Red Cross Shoe

These are the styles that will be worn this season

Learn how different they feel in the Red Cross Shoe—how restful they feel.

Have your shoes just as fashionable but add the Red Cross comfort.

You can get the exact style you want and you will find that in the Red Cross Shoe, it fits much closer, has better lines and more character. You will be as enthusiastic about its effect on the appearance of your foot as about the way it feels.

The comfort of the Red Cross Shoe is due—not to any certain style or shape—but to the wonderful ease of its flexible sole, which is tanned by a special process.

Though of regular thickness, you can bend it double when new.

Women find they can put the Red Cross Shoe on in the store and begin wearing it at once, it is so easy on the feet.

Come in and see the new Fall styles. Bend them. Walk in them. Know how different they feel in the Red Cross Shoe. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4.

E. F. COYLE

BEREA, KY.

You pay less—or get more

"The elevator to success is not running. Take the ladder."—H. E. T. If interested, see the first page.

Students and teachers, new and old are attracted by the beautiful cannas in front of Ladie's Hall. Credit to whom credit is due—Mr. Mullett.

Have you eaten any of Mr. Mullett's cantaloups? You will want some more.

Mr. C. W. Johnston, from Huntsburg, O., is visiting Berea this week. Mr. Johnston was a student here in 1886.

Judge L. D. Lewis of Hyden has bought the property just beyond the tunnel from Mr. Shockley and moved to Berea to send his children to school.

LOST—Somewhere on Wallacetown Pike, one belt pin, set with two brilliants, and one amber colored stone. Finder, return to The Citizen office and receive reward.

WANTED—Cosmopolitan Magazine requires the services of a representative in Berea to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address with reference, H. C. Campbell, Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1789 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. F. G. Blazer writes from Yellow Springs, Ohio, that he is well satisfied with his new home.

College workers desiring their winter supply of coal. See Mr. Dick at once.

CREAM FLOUR ECONOMY JARS

A

Phone 108 WALTER ENGLE Berea, Ky.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

On Sunday next, at 11 a. m., Rev. Matthew Mullen, of Toledo, O., will preach at the Union church. At 7:30 p. m. he speaks in the College chapel. On Monday, at 9:40, a. m., he gives the regular lecture, in the chapel. All are cordially invited.

WEDDINGS

A very pleasant item of news and one of unusual interest to Berea people has come to our notice in the announcement of two weddings which occurred on Center Street at the noon hour, Wednesday, The Rev. W. P. Wilks officiating. The young people most immediately concerned were Miss Gertrude Hulett, who now will be known as Mrs. Charles Forest Bender, and Miss Matilda Cook, who becomes Mrs. Albert Finch Scruggs. Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs will be at home to their friends in Berea after October twentieth, while Mr. and Mrs. Bender expect to be settled in Richmond at that time. These young people are all very favorably known in Berea and

Eldean Patent Flour 70c. a bag cash, at

W.J. Tatum's
Fresh Groceries

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - Kentucky



If you want to secure the lowest price of the year, buy winter's coal now.

If you want good service along with good coal permit us to fill your bin at once.

Holliday & Co.

Phone 169 and 71 Berea, Ky.

The Citizen wishes to join in the congratulations which their many friends are already showering upon them.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Two of the most desirable residence properties in Berea. Situated on Chestnut Street, with cement walks. One a six room house with cistern and cellar. One a nine room house, well, cistern and large cellar. Room for garden or chickens. For terms apply to Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill, Berea, Ky.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

WANTED—All the fresh country butter. Top prices.

J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Real Estate for sale or rent, call on or address, W. F. Kidd.

"First come, first served." Stand in line at the post office window, and take your turn.

Dr. C. Marcum, of Irvine, is in Berea with his daughter, Carrie, for the opening day of school.

Mr. D. H. Breck of Richmond was in town last Wednesday and Thursday.

Chas. Robinson who has been working in Illinois during the summer returned with his family to Berea this week.

Dr. Thomson left Monday for New York City.

Miss Wilson, a graduate of Park College, and for several years a teacher in the Presbyterian School in Pikeville is on the Model School Faculty this year.

If you desire a business location in Berea, call on or write, W. F. Kidd.

Mr. William Toomey of Cleveland, Ohio, called on Mr. Chester Erwin, Saturday. He will be remembered as working in the college printing office about seven years ago.

A jolly crowd went for a hay ride out Wallacetown Pike, Friday night.

A big remnant sale going on this week at Welch's.

Prof. Marsh and Mr. Taylor welcomed large delegations which arrived on the trains Monday and Tuesday nights, serving them with coffee and sandwiches and escorting them to their rooms and putting them to bed.

Mr. Waldo Davidson led the C. E. at the Union church Sunday night. Several interesting talks were given and some special music. After the meeting Mr. Gamble gave several sacred selections on the victrola.

New students were welcomed by the Christian Endeavor Society, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in a grand social at the Chapel Tuesday night.

FARM FOR SALE—50 acres. 25 acres in woodland, 25 in cultivation. Good house, good barn, plenty of water. A mile and a half from Berea. Price 800 dollars. For particulars see or write W. J. Blanton, Berea, Ky.

Mr. J. H. Dickey, of Weahtee, Washington, has been visiting his sisters Martha and Frances Sproule, this week.

If time is of no value to you don't make the mistake of thinking that other people can waste it with you.

Mr. Austin McKee, of Concordia, Kansas, who was a student in 1905, has returned to Berea to enter the Collegiate Department.

Miss Annie B. Murray returned Saturday night from Melrose Highlands, Mass., to her old position as the President's Secretary.

Miss Josephine Robinson returned Sunday from Meredith, N. H. She brought with her, Miss Marion Swain, her niece, who will enter the collegiate department.

Mr. N. W. Hayden, of New Haven, Conn., is here entering his daughter, Dorothy, in school.

A good chance for bargains in the remnant sale at Welch's this week.

Mr. J. E. Priest, formerly of the Remington Typewriter Co., was in town Tuesday in the interest of the L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.

Mr. H. E. Taylor and Willard Bozarth returned last Saturday from their vacations.

Owing to the large number of students who were early on the ground the fall term opened with a little more ceremony than usual, including a procession from the Ladies Hall to the Chapel Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Anna H. Fay is moving to a part of the Fee House where Prof. Robertson now lives. She will make her home there this year.

Cora Marsh returned from Wilton, Wisconsin, last Friday. Her sister, Elsie, came with her to enter school.

Always turn to the right on meeting people or conveyances on sidewalks, streets or roads.

Mrs. Wm. G. Frost will lead C. E. next Sunday night at the Union church. The subject is, "A Lifelong Struggle." All are most cordially invited to attend.

Miss Mary Adams, who has been visiting in Missouri and Illinois for the past two months, has returned home.

Mr. Jack Maret and family are visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. I. Ogg.

Mr. James Wagers and wife are being visited this week by Mr. Wagers' father and mother from Station Camp.

Miss Grace Adams is home for a visit of several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Galloway have moved to the property on Center St. recently occupied by Mr. Will Isaacs and family.

Mrs. James Jackson has returned recently from a visit with her parents at Speedwell.

Messrs. Lee Hayes and Wm. Brown, of Fredericksburg, Ind., have been visiting with relatives here this week.

Miss Corwin and Mrs. T. H. Ridgeway delightfully entertained the members of the Library staff, who have been here this summer, at their home Saturday evening from seven until nine. Delicious cream and wafers were served.

Mr. June Fowler left Tuesday for Perry County, where he has a position for several months.

Miss Hallie Hill is at home for a vacation.

A proposition to pave Main street and Chestnut Street to the station. Wouldn't it be fine?

When You Think of

Drugs, Chemicals,
Sick Room Supplies,
Trusses, Crutches,
Toilet Articles, Perfumes,
Box Candy, Stationery,
Silverware, Kodaks,
Jewelry, Watches,

THINK OF US

Porter Drug Company

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky



HAMILTON-BROWN WEEK

"Keep the Quality Up"

CELEBRATE HAMILTON, BROWN WEEK WITH US
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR FALL SHOES

This is Hamilton, Brown Week at our store and the stores of merchants all over this whole country who are selling the famous Hamilton, Brown Shoes.

We want you to come and see us this week—to look over the finest line of shoes ever shown. We expected the usual splendid shoes this year from Hamilton, Brown, but such shoes as they did send us! We're actually so proud of them that we've set aside this whole week to especially show them off. If you will but look in our decorated windows, you will surely want to come inside and examine them more closely.

SEPTEMBER 12 TO 17 IS OUR FORMAL OPENING OF FALL STYLES OF HAMILTON, BROWN SHOES

You'll be as enthusiastic as we are when you step into our store and examine this new H-B line. The Largest Shoe House in the World has simply outdone itself. Every pair in the lot is finer than ever before—even the

American Lady SHOES **American Gentleman SHOES**

Are more attractive; and if you have ever worn a pair of these famous shoes, you'll know that that is going some.

You are invited to be here this week—we'd be mightily disappointed if you did not give us the privilege of showing these splendid shoes to you. And we know you'll be glad that you came. Bring the whole family—they all need shoes at this time of year, and every one of them will leave our store delighted with the shoes they take away. Don't put your visit off till the end of the week—

COME IN TODAY!

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

Berea, Kentucky

Don't fail to see the bargains in laces, embroideries, braids, trimmings, dress fabrics, and the very best and latest in linens, shantungs—and don't forget the chinaware at

MRS. EARLY'S

50 Per Cent Better

"I have used less than one bottle of Cardui," writes Mrs. Gertrude Ward, of Rushville, Neb., "and am feeling fifty per cent better than when I began taking it."

"Before taking Cardui, I had suffered with female trouble, for eight years. My greatest trouble was irregularity. I also suffered with severe pains, every month, but now I am greatly improved and will recommend Cardui to all my suffering friends."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

The rare medicinal herbs of Cardui are imported by the manufacturers direct from Europe and are not to be found in any other medicine.

These ingredients are what give Cardui its superiority, as a female medicine and tonic, over any other medicine.

For over 50 years Cardui has been the favorite woman's medicine. The ladies like it, because it is so easy to take, so gentle, so safe, so reliable in its results, and they have faith in its curative tonic powers, because of the thousands of other ladies it has helped. Try it today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING

(Continued from first page)

as the President left Ladies Hall, the band in the van was approaching the Chapel.

When the head of the column reached the Chapel the second time, the line divided, and the rear, led by the President, fell in and marched between the open lines, thus entering the Chapel first. When the band, which thus became the rear, had entered, the vast body of students, faculty and friends joined in the Doxology, after which President Frost, in an impressive and inspiring manner, addressed the throng.

President's Address

We have just witnessed a very beautiful and suggestive spectacle. How different it would have been had it been a procession of fine horses or prize cattle or beautiful birds. It might have been more rich in color and more symmetrical in many ways but it would have been less significant. This was a procession of souls, and the value of the procession was in the individual units that made it up. Each one in that procession was a thing of infinite value—each one with his own individuality, although we are so much alike. Each had his private memories that no one else shares with him. Each had his powers that belong to him alone—powers of thought and feeling and intellect. And each had his own purpose, character, more or less unknown to himself, and that made him himself.

I was one of the procession, and I desire as soon as I can to get acquainted with my children and my kindred after a long absence. I am a person of long memories. I remember a snow field in the Empire state where a little boy was playing with a

stick and he marked in the snow the first time he knew the significance of the figures 1-8-6-1. That was the first date I wrote, and I had to change it very soon to 1-8-6-2. You can see what long memories a person of my age has, how much that is history to you is memory to me. And I am a person of changing powers. Twenty years ago, before I came to Berea, we introduced physical examinations at Oberlin College such as you have here with Dr. Cowley, and I was on the Committee for that purpose. The first thing I did was to have an examination myself, and the examiner was a former pupil of mine. He looked me over and said, "Prof. Frost, one of your shoulders is a little higher than the other. I could give you exercises that would probably correct it, but it is hardly worth while for so old a man." And then I realized that I was a man of changing powers and that I should never again have the bodily strength I had had up to that time. I cannot commit to memory a poem as quickly as I could twenty years ago but I can see through a problem quicker.

I am a man of changing powers, of maturity and growth and advancement of years. But I am a man of intenser purposes. When I was a boy my purposes were held very loosely. Here were a lot of things I could do at any time, and there was no urgency about them. Now what I do must be done quickly, and I am more earnest and more decided; perhaps not more anxious but more definite. Now I give thanks for another lease of life and I want to use this first opportunity in the Chapel before you to give thanks to the Heavenly Father, not for breath but for the opportunity to serve a

little longer and to bring a little nearer toward completion some of the large things that he has made me desire. The significance of life is in being a partner with God and working with him in this changing world.

Now you have short but vivid memories. You can close your eyes and see the friends you bade farewell to three days ago. You can see all the things along the road from your paternal hearthstone to this chapel. But you cannot remember the Civil War. You cannot remember the assassination of President Garfield, and you can hardly remember the administration of Grover Cleveland. You are short-sighted behind, and somewhat short-sighted in front. And so you need council, sympathy and information. And you have untried powers. You do not know, and we do not know, how much you can do in the way of mastering subjects or controlling yourself. You have untried powers. And I suppose unsettled purposes. You think you have purposes most of you—but if you have them, and if they have been well considered, you want to nail them down because otherwise you will find that they will float away. Your purposes have not got into grooves yet. Any purposes that you have that are right and noble you want to fortify and strengthen by every means in your power, because that is one characteristic in the human animal, that he is fickle and has to nail himself down to a purpose.

We are all people of uncertain destiny. I suppose you all learned in childhood the saying "Sow a thought and reap an act; sow an act and reap a habit; sow a habit and reap a destiny." Now we are all dealing with acts and we have gotten well along in habits, good and bad; and just beyond is something more momentous and more fixed that we call destiny.

I always stand in awe when I pass a fakir's tent where someone is telling fortunes. "Hold out your hand; what are the lines in it? What is your future? What is your destiny?" What has the future for each one who was in our procession this morning? God knows, but it is still ours to write.

There is one other thing you will all feel. It was a very select procession this morning. No one got into that procession except those who had friends. Nobody got there of himself. He could have kept away of himself but he could not have gotten there if it had not been for parents and teachers and comrades who had invited and urged and co-operated and prepared the way, and the Divine Providence lying back of that. Did you ever stop to think about a verse in the Bible about "frustrating the grace of God?" To frustrate is to defeat, to cause to come to naught. Now here are friendly influences that are to push every one of us into immortal joy—friendly influences, divine influences working through human means. It is a wonderful thing to be born into a good family and have those who sacrifice and pray for us. And Paul said "The grace of God was not bestowed upon me in vain." He was the man of iron who could stand before Caesar. He could defy the Roman emperor and face the mob in Jerusalem. And this was his humble boast. He had allowed the grace of God to do what it intended to do for him. That is my aspiration and prayer for each of you.

This procession was a select company of those who have had such friends. You have had your own purpose, your own determination, to bring you here, but that very effort was started by somebody. Some preacher, some teacher, some mother, some comrade started it in you. And if it had not been for that start you would have been far from here.

It is a wonderful group of people who are here. I know some of you better than you think. There are young men here who have given up four dollars a day to go to school because they know an education is worth more than four dollars a day. There are young ladies here who have worked two years to get money to be here. We all admire such people. They are here to be your fellow students. You will all find in the friendship and comradeship a great steadying force and incentive for your school life.

Now I believe that you will feel like prayer and worship. I have asked Professor Dodge to read to us and to lead us in prayer.

COULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

(Continued from first page)

It is given simply to show what some of our public schools are; into what kind of hands the poor helpless children sometimes fall—all because of the way people vote—the way people vote.

It is positively inconceivable. The editor himself would not—could not—believe it if he had not, again and again, been confronted with the facts. Believe that any people would vote to put their children into the hands of the worst scoundrel in the district to become merchandise in his hands and in the hands of his irresponsible accomplice? No. But they do.

A vote, a man's most sacred privilege and his most powerful weapon becomes the instrument of his own undoing—not even used in defense of his own offspring—his offspring, an argument that puts even the brute on the defensive.

Who should be elected school trustee? In reality there are but few that are at all worthy of the place, but, by all means, the most unselfish man, the most upright, the best educated man in the district should be elected.

It was one of the sayings of Jefferson that it is of much more concern to any community who is elected Magistrate than it is who is elected President. And, with much better show of truth, we may say that it is of much more importance who is elected school trustee than it is who is elected president or congressman.

But, if men will vote regardless of their children's interest in school elections, what may they be expected to do in a congressional race?

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

resulted in a verdict of "not guilty" by the jury. Mr. Roosevelt remarks that some juries return verdicts that do not raise them in our estimation.

A PREACHERS' STRIKE:—It is reported that 57 ministers, mostly young men, have announced their intention to enter other callings at the expiration of their conference year this fall in the upper Iowa Methodist Conference. The reason given is that the salaries are too small, and that they cannot live and support their families. They must, therefore, seek other callings.

GAYNOR WILL ACCEPT:—It is claimed by close personal friends of Mayor Gaynor that he will accept the nomination for Governor of New York, if it is offered to him, but they maintain that he will not make an active fight for the nomination.

COUP AGAINST BALLINGER:—Eight members of the committee to investigate the charges made against Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department met in Minneapolis last week, and a majority of the committee, one Republican and four Democrats, voted on a motion to sustain the charges of both Mr. Pinchot, and Mr. Glavis, and condemning Mr. Ballinger. Before the vote was taken two of the Republicans withdrew, and the chairman adjourned the meeting claiming that there was no quorum present.

SENSATION IN TENNESSEE:—Governor Patterson of Tennessee has thrown consternation into the ranks of all parties by withdrawing from the race for Governor. He claims that he makes this move in the interest of harmony, preferring to see the party win to winning himself. The independent Democrats are to meet in convention this week and a majority of the delegates are instructed to endorse Mr. Hooper, the Republican nominee—this in view of the fact that the Democrats joined with the Judiciary candidates. The question that is of the greatest interest now is, "Will the Independents fulfill their pledge to support the Republican nominee, or will they unite with the old line Democrats and select a new candidate?" It would seem that they are morally bound to fulfill their promise.

FISHER'S CASE DECIDED:—The century old contention between Great Britain and the United States came to an end this week by a decision of the Arbitration Court at The Hague. Of the five points in the dispute, three were decided in favor of the United States and two in favor of Great Britain. London is said to be well pleased with the decision, while the Government at Washington only deplores the decision on one point. That will likely come up again for review.

INSURGENTS WIN:—Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, the exponent of Insurgency in his State, and a close second to Mr. Roosevelt for progressive politics, won in the primaries by a vote of nearly four to one. The entire Insurgent ticket was also victorious, even to one man who had committed suicide a few days before the election. The Standpatters were also routed in Michigan where Senator Burrows, an Aldrich henchman, tasted defeat, and New Hampshire is in the Insurgent column.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from fifth page)

cast by an Edwards supporter gives Powers every county, or an offset in every county in the District, but two Pulaski and Bell, and still claims Edwards' election by a majority of 1,000. On the other hand the friends of Powers assert that they will win by from 2,000 to 5,000. If the one that has the heart to make the biggest claim is to be the winner, Powers is the man. It is doubted by many that today's election will decide the matter.

MRS. BEAUCHAMP A CANDIDATE:—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp,

the champion of the Prohibition movement in the State and widely known as an interesting speaker and an advocate of Woman Suffrage, has announced her candidacy for congress in the Seventh District in opposition to Mr. Cantrill, and Mr. Rankin, the standard bearers of the Democratic and Republican parties. Mrs. Beauchamp enters the field as an independent candidate, and claims that there is nothing in the Constitution to hinder her from acting as a Representative, and that the matter of a woman's right to hold the office had just as well be settled now as any time.

BIG LAND SALE:—It is reported from Lexington that a sale of 30,000 acres of coal and timber land in the mountains has been closed by J. C. C. Mayo, and Gen. Percy Haly. A new corporation has been formed to develop this huge tract, which means, of course, that it is to be completely stripped of every vestige of any thing valuable. That is what "development" means in the vocabulary of the capitalist. Is it not time for some one to preach conservation of our State's resources? We need some Insurgent Congressmen. But there is a difference, it is true; for these lands are not bought from the State but from individuals.

WRECK NEAR WILLIAMSBURG:—The north bound passenger train on the L. & N. that reaches Berea at 4:01 in the morning was wrecked Sunday night just north of Williamsburg. The wreck is said to have been due to a switch being slightly misplaced, allowing the trucks on the tender to take the switch instead of the main track. The engine was overturned and both the fireman and engineer were killed. No one else was hurt.

KENTUCKY BANKERS:—The Kentucky Bankers' Association has been in session at the Galt House in Louisville, this week, and the President of the Association, in his annual address, says that the money conditions in the State are good, that crops also are good, and, with all, that the State is enjoying an era of great prosperity.

STATE FAIR:—The State Fair opened in Louisville Monday with a record breaking attendance of more than 30,000 people. This is the eighth annual session, and bids well to be the greatest in the history of the Association.

DROWNED IN CREEK:—John Ray, the son of a prominent Garrard County farmer, while returning from a meeting last Friday night was drowned in a creek. It is thought that the young man was drunk and fell off his horse.

SMOOTHER SEAS

(Continued from First Page)

they could have all the fight they wanted; and beginning his western tour, before he had left his own state, he had launched one blow after another that seem to have landed square in the solar plexus of the machine; for Mr. Sherman—Sunny Jim—quit smiling and lapsed into silence. And now since county after county has instructed its delegates to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of the action of the committee, it seems that he may yet be the Convention's temporary chairman.

Roosevelt Given a Text.

As succeeding events have shown, no party or faction, seeking its own destruction, could have planned it better than the Albany Standpat committee; for no better send off could possibly have been given Col. Roosevelt for his trip into the Insurgents' country. Whatever may have been his plans before—and no one knows them fully—with such a text as the gang forced upon him to their own hurt, he could not but hail and be hailed by every Insurgent sympathizer whose path he crossed from east to west, and back again. The effect has been a tremendous popular uprising—an uprising that amounts almost to a revolution—a revolution that leaves no longer in doubt the outcome of

the issue between the Standpat interests and the Insurgents in the Republican party.

The Campaign Letter.

But just at this juncture another determining factor entered into the situation. It was the campaign letter of Mr. Taft. In it he acknowledged that the Payne-Aldrich Tariff is not a perfect law necessarily, and advocates the change, at the direction of the Tariff commission, of such schedules as may prove unjust and discriminating. This was a master stroke, a concession in a way to the Insurgents; but along with this he does not hesitate to call attention to the immense amount of good legislation effected by the Congress during the two years of his administration; and he closes with a plea for harmony that has already had a very salutary effect.

The Plea.

How much better it will be, in his point, to get together before the election and insure the administration another Republican Congress in order that it may continue to fulfill its pledges, and perfect what it has done than to have the wheels entirely blocked by a Democratic majority, and possibly the entire program knocked into smithereens. Hasn't the administration made an honest attempt to fulfill the party pledges, and hasn't it to its credit the best record, after all that can be said, of any administration in the history of the party? And isn't the record due to some honesty of purpose on the part of both factions, and can't the Republicans, with these honest differences of opinion, be trusted to evolve more wholesome legislation than a party with nothing but a negative platform, and no purpose but to undo? Which is the better? A tariff that is really producing enough revenue to meet the needs of the government, and a commission pledged to recommend the revision of any discriminatory and unjust schedules, thus taking the tariff out of politics, or a new tariff war between the parties, and the panic and financial losses incident thereto?

Thus the President reasoned, and the country is thinking and the chasm is closing between the factions.

No Yielding in Primaries.

This does not mean that there is much concession of principle as yet. The struggle is still intense in the primaries. The Standpat interests are yielding only with dogged sullenness when they yield at all. The enthusiasm is on the other side. The Insurgents are confident of ultimate victory. They are not out of the party. They are striving for the mastery in the party. They are the salt of the party that has not lost its savor, and Mr. Roosevelt, the biggest grain of salt in the whole body politic, is with them. What did the victory in Kansas mean if not that the party was taking on a new lease of life? And what, the victory in Iowa, the victory in California, the victory in Wisconsin—LaFollette winning more than four to one, the downing of Burrows in Michigan, and the ascendancy of the Insurgents even in New Hampshire?

Forecast for November.

But the primaries will soon be over; then the general election in November. And what will be the result? Overwhelming victories for the Republicans in the States where the Insurgents have won in the primaries, and some Democratic gains where the Standpat interests were in the ascendancy, but a Republican Congress, with possibly a reduced majority, and the Insurgents stronger than ever, with their policies enacted into law.

This means Taft in 1912, other wise Roosevelt. In either case, good and well.

But we want to know what the New York convention is going to do, and Maine, whose election returns are now due, will show us which way the wind is blowing "down east."

News from Maine.

Which way is the wind blowing "down East?" Rooseveltward. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a large majority, and the legislature will probably be Democratic, and that will mean that Senator Hale's successor may be a Democrat. But this is not all. Three out of the four Congressmen are Democrats, one is from Reed's District, and another, from Dingley's. The Republican defeated from Reed's District is the expert parliamentarian who has been accustomed to sit behind "Uncle Joe" and prompt him in case of a parliamentary tangle. He will do it no more. The hand writing is on the wall. Insurgency was rampant in Maine but failed to elect its leaders in the primaries. Behold the result—a state that has never swerved from the Republican column for 30 years turned over to the Democrats.

The only hope for the Republicans this fall is in the Insurgent states.

Republican victories this fall—Taft in 1912. Democratic victories—Roosevelt in 1912.

HOW CAN HOME BE HAPPY

when the food is not of the best? Try a sack of **Cream of Wheat** flour and know the joy of eating fine bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. If all your other food is as good as that baked from **Cream of Wheat** flour you certainly are to be envied. Order a sack to-day and be sure it is **Cream of Wheat**



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ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

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We are in the market for two tracts of timber land of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres.

Owners must write us immediately stating price, terms and location.

Porter-Howell Co.

Berea, Kentucky

\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun \$ TRUE

If it's hot weather, advertise cool things. Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, boost warmth. You know what people want; when they want 'em. Profit thereby. Send your copy to-day for your ad. in this paper.

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No matter how the weather and temperature change, the humidity never fails to come back.

But even old Rome before it fell never had to contend with cold-storage eggs all the year round.

Are you giving proper appreciation to the class of summer weather the man in charge is handing out?

France wants an inspiring song for its soldiers to sing as they march. They are welcome to sing "Kelly."

And still the patient hen goes on without asking whether she is working for an incubator or a cold storage plant.

"Apple crop outlook good." Seems to us that we heard something about its certain failure just after those April frosts.

Plymouth has the rock, Provincetown the tall tower, and the country generally the rest of the monument in men and women.

The rubber acreage in India is said to be increasing, but then it is to be naturally expected that such a product would stretch out.

At some of the eastern hotels, we are told, they serve red birds that can scarcely be distinguished from genuine English sparrows.

Singing songs while fishing will make the fish bite, a dispatch says, and, in most instances, small blame can be attached to the fish.

An instrument which is being used in London hospitals enables a doctor to see the interior of a patient's stomach. Being a London doctor must be disagreeable.

It is estimated that Americans have been swindled out of \$9,000,000 in Mexican rubber schemes. Think of the automobiles or duck trousers that money would have bought.

In Newport a fashionable woman wearing a hobble skirt was tripped in alighting from her runabout and fell upon her face, cutting it. She should now cut the hobble.

Scientists announce that people can become energetic by eating raisins. The trouble is that most of the energy produced by eating raisins has to be expended in removing the seeds.

A Missouri convict mathematically inclined hopes for pardon because he has discovered how to reduce equations of the tenth degree. A study of English might show him how to shorten his sentence.

Fears for the leaning tower of Pisa are shared only by admirers of the antique. If the worst should happen, a modern skyscraper would undertake to fit Pisa out with an even more remarkable structure.

A minister in New England has the audacity to suggest that there will be baseball in heaven. Probably thinks that if the streets are gold the fields may be diamonds. But what will they do for umpires? They have all been told to go to the other place.

A rich California lawyer has hired a \$2,000 private car to transport his pet dog across the continent. And probably the dog, gazing from his luxurious quarters, envies the freedom and privileges of the street cur he sees exercising his muscles in a free-for-all fight or luxuriously lurching on a ragged bone picked out of a casual garbage can. For dogs are much like humans in the way of non-appreciation of luxuries forced upon them or procured without a struggle.

The census returns now coming in steadily leave no doubt that the country is growing in population at a rapid rate. The gains in some of the cities are very notable, several of the little places having made remarkable advancement in the last ten years. This growth is really more significant in various ways than the increases in the larger cities, for it shows local thrift and prosperity. Study of the latest census returns must help to dissipate any pessimistic ideas as to the condition of the country.

29 PERISH IN LAKE

CAR FERRY PERE MARQUETTE SINKS TO BOTTOM OFF LUDINGTON.

THIRTY-THREE ARE SAVED

Believed That 28 Freight Cars Became Loose and That Water Rolled Into Vessel's Stern During Heavy Sea.

Milwaukee.—Twenty-nine lives were lost in Lake Michigan when the Pere Marquette's car ferry, No. 18, sank from unknown cause twenty miles off Sheboygan, Wis., Friday.

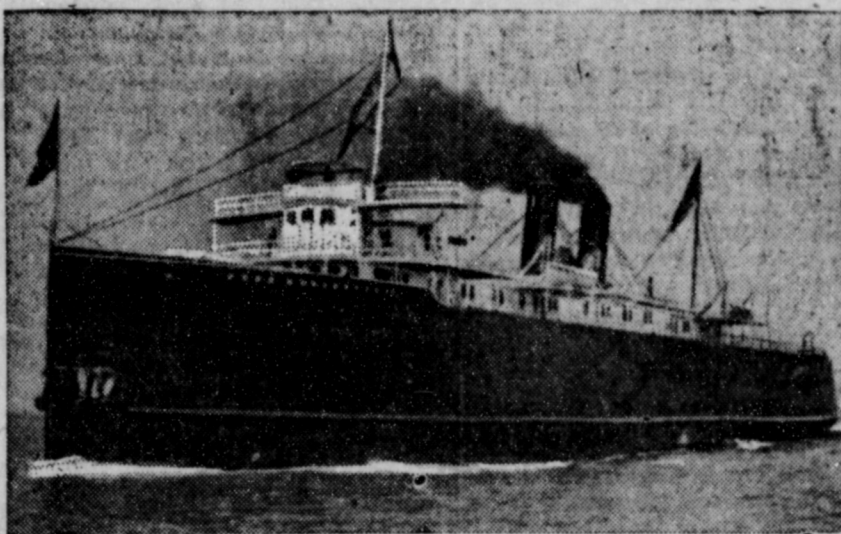
It is declared one of the worst marine disasters in the history of Lake Michigan navigation. The boat was valued at \$400,000, and the cargo, which included thirty-two loaded cars, estimated to be worth \$150,000.

At the sacrifice of two of her own seamen, and after terrible hours of struggle the steel car ferry Pere Marquette No. 17, which went to the assistance of No. 18, reached this port with three dead, and twenty-nine survivors of the crew of her sister ship.

Twelve of the rescued were in one of the ship's boats, the remainder were clinging to the wreckage or floating about buffeted by the debris. The catastrophe occurred approximately thirty miles off from Port Washington. No. 17, bound from Milwaukee for Ludington, reached the wreck just as the No. 18 sunk out of sight. Several miles away a lone boat was hounding in the surge and swell of the waves, and on all sides were the shrieks and screams of the poor wretches soaked through and through with the almost ice-cold water and gripped by the strong winds. Only a few had time to dress.

The Pere Marquette No. 20, out from Ludington bound for Milwaukee and manned by a crew most of whom come from the same city as those on the sunken vessel, was the third craft to reach there. Just prior to its arrival the fishing tug Teaser, out from

STEAMER WHICH SANK IN LAKE MICHIGAN.



THE PERE MARQUETTE.

Port Washington, had picked up six dead, among them Capt. Klitz, which were transferred to the No. 17 and taken back to Ludington.

In marine circles it is believed that the string of twenty-eight cars became loose as the ferry was buffeted about and that the water rolled into the vessel's stern, which is wide open. This seems plausible in view of the fact that the sea was rolling from the north, the most dangerous on Lake Michigan, while the steamer was heading southwest by south.

STANDING OF BALL CLUBS

Games Won and Lost and the Per Cent Average of the Various Nines.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Clubs. W. L. P. C. Clubs. W. L. P. C.
Chicago .54 .38 .689 Cincinnati .44 .55 .446
Pittsburgh .75 .50 .600 Brooklyn .49 .75 .395
New York .70 .52 .574 Boston .44 .84 .344
Philadelphia .65 .61 .516 St. Louis .49 .75 .395

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia .87 .40 .685 Washington .59 .71 .454
Boston .73 .53 .579 Cleveland .56 .70 .444
New York .73 .53 .579 Chicago .49 .75 .392
Detroit .72 .56 .563 St. Louis .49 .75 .392

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Minneapolis .97 .51 .655 Kansas City .75 .72 .510
Toledo .80 .67 .544 Milwaukee .68 .80 .459
Columbus .79 .67 .544 Indianapolis .59 .88 .401
St. Paul .74 .72 .514 Louisville .55 .92 .374

WESTERN LEAGUE.
St. Louis .87 .57 .604 St. Joseph .69 .79 .432
Lincoln .80 .69 .571 Davenport .82 .422
Nichols .77 .64 .548 Oskosh .39 .103 .275

THREE "T" LEAGUE.
Springfield .84 .42 .667 Burlington .59 .69 .461
R. Island .75 .64 .581 Dubuque .56 .75 .423
Peoria .68 .61 .527 Davenport .55 .75 .423
Waterloo .67 .62 .519 Danville .52 .77 .403

Gotham Poor Cost \$35,000,000.

New York.—The cost of public and private charity in New York city is about \$35,000,000 annually, according to estimates prepared for Mayor Gaynor's congestion of population commission. Of this sum the city spends about \$15,000,000.

Gives Hayes Home to State.

Columbus, O.—The homestead of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes at Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, O., was Thursday offered to the state of Ohio by Maj. Webb C. Hayes, son of the late president.

Fires Threaten Two Towns.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Forest fires that threaten Stearnsville and Aloha are being fought by lumbermen and crews of fire fighters sent on two special Northern Pacific trains from Elma and Hoquiam Thursday.

BROWNE FOUND NOT GUILTY

ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR FREED OF BRIBERY CHARGE.

Jury Out Over 21 Hours and Verdict Is Greeted With Cheers—Emotion Overcomes Defendant.

Chicago.—The jury in the second trial of Lee O'Neill Browne, leader of the minority in the Illinois legislature, charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White to vote for Senator Lorimer, returned a verdict of not guilty in the criminal court Friday. In the first trial of Browne the jury disagreed.

The speedy verdict was a surprise to the many who had watched the progress of the second trial and had feared that a repetition of the tedious deliberations of the first jury would close the case. The verdict was returned before Judge Kersten after the jury had deliberated a little over twenty-one hours.

Altogether eight ballots were taken. The first poll showed them 8 to 4 for acquittal and several ballots were taken thereafter with the same result. Then there was a slight change to 9 to 3. Later the vote was 11 to 1, and on the eighth poll the full 12-to-0 vote was recorded.

As the words "not guilty" fell from the clerk's lips a cheer went up. Scenes of confusion followed. It was with difficulty that the bailiffs restrained the crowd. It was then that Browne jumped from his chair, seized Attorney Erbstein around the neck and they embraced each other. A moment later Browne was torn from his counsel by his friends. They pushed him around the room in almost a frenzy to offer their congratulations. Browne then tried to reach the jury box to thank the jurors.

"I thank—" he began, but he did not finish, his emotions overcoming him. Tears ran down his face.

The second Browne trial started before Judge Kersten August 1. It was fought stubbornly by both sides every moment and cost the county and the interests back of the defendant many thousands of dollars.

Browne was indicted by a special



LORIMER IS BARRED

ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO SIT WITH ILLINOIS SOLON AT BANQUET.

COMMITTEE GETS ULTIMATUM

Colonel Demands That Hamilton Club Withdraw Invitation—Telegram Is Sent Asking Senator to Be Absent From the Dinner.

Freeport, Ill.—Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lorimer did not sit at the same banquet table Thursday night. While here Mr. Roosevelt positively refused to attend the dinner given by the Hamilton club at Chicago if the junior senator from Illinois was to be present.

A committee of 16 members of the Hamilton club, headed by ex-Judge John H. Batten, came to Freeport from Chicago in a special car and met Colonel Roosevelt, who attended the county fair here. They came to make arrangements for the dinner. The



Senator William Lorimer.

committee men met him at the fair grounds and the colonel at once asked who was to attend the dinner.

"Is Speaker Cannon to be there?" he asked.

"Yes," Mr. Batten replied. "He accepted the invitation."

"How about Senator Lorimer?" he asked.

"Senator Lorimer is a member of the club," he was told. "He has accepted an invitation to the dinner."

"Then I must decline to go," said the colonel. He added that he would feel the same about the presence of Senator Lorimer as though members of the Illinois legislature, who are involved in the graft investigation, should be present at the dinner.

The members of the committee told the colonel that they would go back to Chicago and inform Senator Lorimer of his views.

"No," Colonel Roosevelt replied. "Send him a telegram, telling him that I will not attend the dinner if he is there."

President Batten consented to withdraw the invitation. The telegram was written and submitted to Colonel Roosevelt. He approved it, and Mr. Batten took the following message to the telegraph office:

"To William Lorimer, Chicago: Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore hereby withdrawn."

Two Missing; Arson Charged.

Canal Dover, O.—Following an alleged confession of arson, Mrs. Roy Schumacher, aged twenty-two, disappeared Friday and friends are searching the canal in fear that she may have been driven to desperate means to escape the law. Her husband is also missing.

Kermit Roosevelt Duke's Guest.

Paris, France.—Kermit Roosevelt, who recently returned from Turkey, is the guest of the duke and duchess of Rohan at the Chateau Josselin.

ILLINOIS COAL STRIKE ENDS

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN MINERS AND OPERATORS.

Practically Every Demand of Men Is Granted—40,000 Workmen to Resume Work.

Chicago.—Forty-four thousand Illinois coal miners will resume work at once after an idleness of more than five months as a result of an agreement reached between the officials of the mine workers and the Illinois Coal Operators' association.

Practically every demand of the men has been granted. A contract extending up to April 1, 1912, was signed.

The average increase to the miners in wages will amount to eight cents per ton, or an aggregate of \$4,000,000 annually. The installation of safety appliances and general betterments which the operators agree to give the men will increase the cost of putting coal on the market nearly 12 cents per ton.

Of the 72,000 miners who quit work April 1, more than 28,000 already have signed up and assume work. The balance will begin active work so soon as the mines can be pumped out and put into condition for operation. It is thought that by the middle of next week every mine in the state will be in full operation. Several are in condition to start mining at once.

It is estimated that the strike has caused a shortage of at least 20,000,000 tons; a loss in wages amounting to \$15,000,000, and a net loss to the operators of nearly \$10,000,000.

STATE PRIMARIES' RESULTS

La Follette in Wisconsin and Charles E. Townsend in Michigan Win in Senatorial Fight.

Milwaukee, Wis.—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette carried Wisconsin at the recent primary election by an overwhelming majority over Samuel A. Cook of Neenah. In Milwaukee county the senior senator's plurality easily will reach beyond 3,000 and estimates are given of his nomination over his opponent by a vote of 5 to 1, a larger majority than was anticipated.

There is no doubt that La Follette will have control of the candidates' platform convention at Madison and that he will have the next legislature back of him. So big was his vote that it carried with it a large majority of the legislative nominees. The La Follette state ticket, headed by Francis E. McGovern, also is nominated by a safe majority.

Aside from the Republican state ticket and the United States senatorial contests, few of the nominations were contested.

Detroit, Mich.—Congressman Charles E. Townsend is conceded by supporters of Senator Burrows to have swept the state in the fight for the Republican endorsement for United States senator at the primaries. Townsend's plurality is admitted to be more than 17,000. Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie has a lead nearly as good for the Republican nomination for governor. Returns from two-thirds of the precincts in the state give these figures:

For senator—Townsend, 48,622; Burrows, 31,296.

For governor—Osborn, 38,993. For lieutenant-governor—Kelley, 24,014; Amos S. Musselman, 24,911.

Pioneer Packer Is Dead.

Chicago.—Marcus M. Towle, pioneer in the meat packing business and founder of the towns of Hammond and East Chicago, Ind., died Friday in an asylum at Logansport, Ind., where he had been undergoing treatment for a year.

New Forest Fires in Montana.

Bozeman, Mont.—Forest fires were Friday reported to have broken out afresh on Bailey creek, just outside of Yellowstone park, and on the headwaters of the West Gallatin river.

TEN MEN KILLED, NINE ARE MAIMED

BOULDERS LET LOOSE SUDDENLY IN TUNNEL AND WORKMEN MEET VIOLENT DEATH.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

A Crashing Report, a Swaying and Tossing of Solid Rock, a Noise Like That of Artillery and the Cries of Men Tell the Story.

New York.—Ten men were crushed to death and nine were injured, several of them mortally, by the fall of hundreds of tons of pallsade rock through the broken roof of the old Erie railroad tunnel, Jersey City. The dead and injured formed part of a gang of 28 hard rock men, who were removing the mountain of stone above the tunnels to transform them into open "cuts," as was recently completed on other tracks adjacent.

Somebody either blundered in blasting, which weakened the brick roof of the tubes, or there was an unsuspected fault in the rock.

Twenty-eight men were employed in cleaning up the debris left by the drilling and blasting of the day before.

Suddenly along the line where the men were at work there came first a crashing report, then a swaying and tossing of the solid rock, a thunderous report, like that of artillery, and, after that, there was a churning and tossing of men as first the center sank and piece by piece great chunks of rock, some weighing tons, fell from the sides, grinding and crushing as they struck.

Beneath this double avalanche were the men struggling, crawling, grasping at the air, crying aloud.

Nine of them lived to tell of it, but only in vague, heart-breaking impressions. The majority of the nine knew they had been on the crest of waving rocks and the next instant they were over on the open tracks of the Erie railroad, 40 feet below, bruised and lying at the end of the cut, stunned or clinging to the jutting rocks which had not fallen by some miracle.

GOLD BULLION IS STOLEN

Precious Metal, in Transit From Alaska to Seattle Bank, Is Taken and Lead Put in Its Place.

Seattle, Wash.—Gold bullion, valued at \$57,500, part of a consignment from the Washington-Alaska Bank of Fairbanks, to the Ter-Horton National bank, of Seattle, on the steamer Humboldt, was stolen in transit. Lead was substituted in the strong box that contained it.

The stolen gold weighed 250 pounds. When it left Fairbanks on a Yukon river steamer for Dawson and White Horse, the gold was contained in three wooden boxes, and was in the care of the Alaska Pacific Express company.

When the boxes were opened by the Canadian customs offices at Dawson, the golden bars were found to be as stated in the express company's papers.

The boxes were opened again at the United States Assay office, in Seattle, and the theft was discovered. One contained pigs of lead instead of gold. The seals of the boxes were intact when they reached the Assay office, and it was evident that the robbery had been committed on board ship. The gold was insured against loss by the express company.

Dog Gets Aid for Master.

Williamsport, Pa.—With one leg broken and one eye blinded by bee stings, a Shepherd dog, owned by Patrick Dolin, of Cross Forks, crawled six miles through the woods to a house and whined a message that obtained aid for his master, unconscious beneath and held prisoner by a tree that he had felled to gather a store of honey it contained. Dolin also was terribly stung by the enraged bees, and had it not been for the sagacity of his canine companion there is little doubt that he would have perished, as his family did not know in which direction he went when he left home.

Record-Breaking Hailstorm.

Galveston, Tex.—A record-breaking hailstorm, accompanied by high wind and followed by rain, swept over Brazos, Grimes, Burleson and Houston counties and destroyed about 240,000 acres of cotton in the field and other crops. The greatest damage was done by the hail, which literally stripped trees of their smaller limbs. Many of the planters lost nearly all of their cotton crop.

Former Banker Ends Life.

New York.—Walter Scott Jenks, formerly a banker and more recently in the real estate business, committed suicide in his apartments by shooting himself. No reason is assigned for his act.

Wholesale Bakery Destroyed.

Lancaster, Pa.—The large wholesale bakery of Christian Gunzenhauser partially collapsed under the weight of flour stored there, and a fire, started by the ovens, destroyed the plant. The loss is \$40,000.

Fired Prison Warehouse.

Joliet, Ill.—In a futile attempt to escape, convicts fired a prison warehouse filled with excelsior and the building was destroyed. Warden Murphy says the fire started simultaneously in two places. Damage \$4,000.



By Theodore Roosevelt

Mendacious Journalism

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In the New York Evening Post of Friday, August 26, there appeared in an editorial article the following statements:

"I will make the corporations come to time," shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the cash to elect him, as he did before? For a man with Mr. Roosevelt's proved record it is simply disgusting humbug for him to rant about the corporations upon whose treasurers he fawned when he was president and wanted their money for his campaign. Does he think that nobody has a memory which goes back to the life insurance investigations, and that everybody has forgotten the \$50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to Theodore Roosevelt's political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the Beef trust, and glad to get it? And now he is going to make the corporations come to time! One can have respect for a sincere radical, for an honest fanatic, for an agitator or leveler who believes that he is doing God's will; but it is hard to be patient with a man who talks big but acts mean, whose eye is always to the main chance politically, and who lets no friendship, no generosity, no principle, no moral scruple stand for a moment between himself and the goal upon which he has set his overmastering ambition.

"This champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years, when in political life, hand in glove with the worst political corruptionists of his day; who toadied to Platt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him as president Aldrich rose to the height of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt; it was Roosevelt who, in 1906, wrote an open letter urging the re-election of Speaker Cannon, against whom mutterings had then begun to rise; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written saying: 'You and I are practical men.'"

The Evening Post is not in itself sufficiently important to warrant an answer, but as representing a class with whose hostility it is necessary to reckon in any genuine movement for decent government, it is worth while to speak of it. There are plenty of wealthy people in this country, and of intellectual hangers-on of wealthy people, who are delighted to engage in any movement for reform which does not touch the wickedness of certain great corporations and of certain men of great wealth. People of this class will be in favor of any aesthetic movement; they will favor any movement against the small grafting politician, against the grafting labor leader, or any man of that stamp; but they cannot be trusted the minute that the reform assumes sufficient dimensions to jeopardize so much of the established order of things as gives an unfair and improper advantage to the great corporation, and to those directly and indirectly responsive to its wishes and dependent upon it. The Evening Post and papers of the same kind, and the people whose views they represent, would favor attacking a gang of small bosses who wish to control the Republican party; but they would, as the Evening Post has shown, far rather see these small bosses win than see a movement triumph which aims not merely at the overthrow of the small political boss, but at depriving the corporation of its improper influence over politics, depriving the man of wealth of any advantage beyond that which belongs to him as a simple American citizen. They would be against corporations only after such corporations had been caught in the crudest kind of criminality.

I have never for one moment counted upon the support of the Evening Post or of those whom it represents in the effort for cleanliness and decency within the Republican party, because the Evening Post would support such a movement only on condition that it was not part of a larger movement for the betterment of social conditions. But this is not all. In the struggle for honest politics there is no more a place for a liar than there is for the thief, and in a movement designed to put an end to the dominion of the thief but little good can be derived from the assistance of the liar. Of course objection will be made to my use of this language. My answer is that I am using it merely scientifically and descriptively, and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision. In the article in which the Evening Post comes

to the defense of those in present control of the Republican party in New York state, whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Evening Post through whatever editor personally wrote the article, practised every known form of mendacity.

Probably the Evening Post regards the decalogue as outworn; but if it will turn to it and read the eighth and ninth commandments, it will see that bearing false witness is condemned as strongly as theft itself. To take but one instance out of the many in this article, the Evening Post says: "It was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.'"

Not only is every important statement in this sentence false, but the writer who wrote it knew it was false. As far as I was concerned, every man visited the White House openly, and Mr. Harriman among the others. I took no money from Mr. Harriman secretly or openly to buy votes or for any other purpose. Whoever wrote the article in the Evening Post in question knew that this was the foulest and basest lie when he wrote the sentence, for he quotes the same letter in which I had written to Mr. Harriman as follows: "What I have to say to you can be said to you as well after election as before, but I would like to see you some time before I write my message." I am quoting without the letter before me, but the quotation is substantially, if not verbatim, accurate. That statement in this letter to Harriman is of course on its face absolutely incompatible with any thought that I was asking him for campaign funds, for it is of course out of the question that I could tell him equally well what I had to say after election if it referred in any possible way to getting money before election. This is so clear that any pretense of misunderstanding is proof positive of the basest dishonesty in whoever wrote the article in question. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Harriman called it was to complain that the national committee would not turn over for the use of the state campaign in which he was interested funds to run that campaign, and to ask me to tell Cortelyou to give him aid for the state campaign. Mr. Cortelyou is familiar with the facts. In other words, the statement of the Evening Post is not only false and malicious, is not only in direct contradiction of the facts, but is such that it could only have been made by a man who, knowing the facts, deliberately intended to pervert them. Such an act stands on a level of infamy with the worst act ever performed by a corrupt member of the legislature or city official, and stamps the writer with the same moral brand that stamps the bribe-taker.

I have seen only a telegraphic abstract of the article, apparently containing quotations from it. Practically every statement made in these quotations is a falsehood.

To but one more shall I allude. The article speaks of my having attacked corporations, and, referring directly to my Ohio speeches, of my having "sought to inflame the mob and make mischief." In those speeches the prime stand I took was against mob violence as shown by the labor people who are engaged in controversy with a corporation. My statement was in effect that the first duty of the state and the first duty of the officials was to put down disorder and to put down mob violence, and that after such action had been taken, then it was the duty of officials to investigate the corporation, and if it had done wrong to make it pay the penalty of its wrongs and to provide against the wrongdoing in the future. It is but another instance of the peculiar baseness, the peculiar moral obliquity, of the Evening Post that it should pervert the truth in so shameless a fashion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 27, 1910.

The Only Way.

"Why did he leave all his money to the black sheep of the family?"
"He said the other children were too good to go to jail."
"Well?"
"And he wanted to fix it so the black sheep would be too rich."

Pa's Idea of It.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is pride?
Pa—Pride, my son, is walking with a gold-headed cane when you are not lame.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.02, No. 3 red 92a98c. Corn—No. 2 white 63c, No. 3 white 62a63c, No. 2 yellow 61a62c, No. 3 yellow 60a61c. Mixed 61a62c, yellow ear 62a 64c, mixed ear 61a63c, white ear 61a 63c. Oats—No. 2 white 35a36c, No. 3 white 34a35c, standard white 34a 35c, No. 2 mixed 32a33c, No. 3 mixed 32a32c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.50a18, No. 2 timothy \$16a 16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14a14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50a15, No. 2 clover mixed \$13a13.50. Barley—No. 2 spring 80a83c, No. 3 70a75c. Rye—No. 2 75a77c, No. 3 72a74c. Malt—Spring barley 87a90c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.25a7.15, butcher steers, extra \$6.10a6.50, good to choice \$5.25a6, heifers, extra \$5.10a5.25, good to choice \$4.25a4.90; cows, extra \$4.75, good to choice \$4.10a4.65. Bulls—Bolognas \$3.35a4.35, fat bulls \$4.25 a4.75. Calves—Extra \$9.50, fair to good \$9.25. Hogs—Selected heavy \$9.70a9.80, good to choice packers and butchers \$9.80a9.90, mixed packers \$9.75a9.85, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.50a8.50, light shippers \$9.75a 9.90, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8a 9.90. Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.50a4.15. Lambs—Extra \$7.40 a7.50, good to choice \$6.50a7.35, yearlings \$4a5.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Butter—Extras 33a34c lb, firsts 32c lb, spring chicken 13c, spring ducks 12c, turkeys 12c, geese 6a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 23a24c doz, firsts 22c. Apples—Ordinary stock \$2 bbl, fancy \$2a3. Huckleberries—\$4 bu. Peaches—Fancy Kentucky Albertas \$2a2.50 bu, Northern \$2.25a2.50. Potatoes—Home-grown \$2.25a2.50 bbl, Jersey sweet \$2.25a2.50 bbl. Pears—California Bartlett \$2.50a2.75 per bushel.

Clarksville Tobacco.

Clarksville—Tobacco receipts in the open market for week were 16 hhds, sales 56 hhds; market quiet. The Planters' Protective association, of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, made no sales during the week. Trash \$5.50a6.25, log lugs \$6.50a7, common lugs \$7a7.50, medium lugs \$7.50a8, good lugs \$8a8.50, low leaf \$8.50a9.50, common leaf \$10a11, medium leaf \$11.50a12.50, good leaf \$13a14, fine leaf, none offering; choice selections, none offering.

VAST AND HIGH AVERAGE

Speculative and Financial Centers Are Exceedingly Sensitive to Political Influence.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There is a continuance of former mixed conditions of trade and industry which is less pronounced in productive sections than in the distributive. It shows most clearly in the speculative and financial centers, which are exceedingly sensitive to political influence. It is felt in some industries more than in others, there being an uneven development of trade. But in spite of the reaction a vast aggregate of business is being carried on, making really high average of transactions. The profit of commerce is, however, not so evident as its volume, the margin between cost and selling price being narrow and leading in some cases, notably in cotton spinning, to suspension of operations. While conservation among buyers makes for purchases limited to current needs, yet there is no sign of any collapse of confidence, the crops are turning out much better than was feared, the banks are in secure position and there is for the most part a more optimistic feeling as to the immediate future in spite of the approach of the somewhat critical elections.

Bank exchanges this week again show considerable loss as compared with last year, although not nearly so much so as recent preceding weeks, the total for all leading cities in the United States amounting to \$2,013,575, \$15, a decrease of 7.8 per cent as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The loss this week, however, is entirely due to smaller clearings at New York City, where operations in the speculative and financial markets continue in abnormally narrow limits, but even at that point there is marked improvement over recent weeks, and the total of cities outside that center exhibits a comparatively satisfactory increase. A few cities still report losses compared with last year, but these are generally insignificant.

On the other hand, numerous important points, particularly in the east, report gains, some of which are very large. Among them are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York.—Bradstreet says: Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 8 were 173, against 179 last week and 191 in the same week of 1909, 191 in 1908, 173 in 1907 and 164 in 1906. Business failures in Canada for the week number 17, which compares with 25 for last week and 25 for the corresponding week last year.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending September 8 aggregate 1,511,065 bushels, against 1,924,183 bushels last week and 2,615,885 bushels this week last year. For the 10 weeks ending September 8 exports are 13,776,641 bushels, against 19,832,531 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 276,452 bushels against 216,403 bushels last week and 82,972 bushels in 1909. For the 10 weeks ending September 8 corn exports are 2,587,357 bushels, against 1,045,403 bushels last year.

PLACE WHERE ZOLA RESTS

Great Writer's Remains Lie in the Pantheon, the Terrestrial Valhalla of the French.

Paris.—Years of effort made Emile Zola a great writer and earned for him the prospective honor of a grave in the Pantheon, the Westminster abbey of France. One little letter took him that privilege. Then a court decision made it possible ten years after the letter was written for his body to rest with France's immortal ones under the legend on the Pantheon's dome: "To Great Men, the Grateful Fatherland."

Zola died in 1902 from accidental suffocation by coal gas escaping from a patent heater. Literary glory came to Zola through his great works, "La Sebaie," "La Fortune de Rougon."



The Pantheon, Paris.

"L'Assommoir," "Dr. Pascal," "Paris," "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Fecundity." The "J'accuse!" letter on the Dreyfus case set him back ten years. In this letter the writer accused army and civil officials of criminally conspiring to place the guilt of treasonable correspondence on Captain Dreyfus. The government had Zola tried and sentenced on defamation charges to serve one year in prison. Zola was assaulted in the streets of Paris by his countrymen. Four years after his death, the highest court of France decided that Dreyfus was not guilty and Zola's "J'accuse!" letter, when read in the courtroom by Dreyfus's lawyer, was applauded and cheered. So Zola, dead, has received honors which Zola, living, was refused.

The Pantheon is the terrestrial Valhalla of the French. It is a great cross-shaped basilica, with a dome nearly 300 feet high. It stands on a hill on the Latin quarter side of the Seine on the site of a Christian church built 1,200 years ago. As most living Frenchmen crave the Cross of the Legion of Honor or admission to the French academy, so most Frenchmen long for that greatness which demands a burial in the Pantheon. And Zola has it.

WIRELESS MESSAGES ANCIENT

Natives of Africa Communicate Over a Distance of Seven Miles by a Code of Drum Signals.

Johannesburg, La.—Many strange tribes dwell in the interior of Africa and queer indeed are some of their ways. One tribe, the Batetela, has long used a method of sending communications between its several villages that is unique and well worth consideration. A wooden drum is used and the "wireless" message can be picked up, or heard, seven miles away. It is amazing. The drum used by the Batetela for sending messages in this manner is first cut out from one large solid piece of hard wood. Its shape, as may be seen in the illustration, is quite peculiar and must require considerable skill in the fashioning, when one considers the lack of proper tools among these tribes. Still more difficult is the finishing of the drum's interior, for it has to be hollowed out and all the work is done through the long narrow opening which shows at the top. The shape inside follows that outside and much patience and care are required in at-



Drum Signaling in Africa.

taining that perfection necessary to success in the completed instrument. The least check or split in the wooden walls of this instrument would seriously impair if it did not destroy its usefulness.

The sticks used in beating this peculiar drum have at their ends a knob of rubber. To send a message the beater will ascend a hill in the evening when the air is still and offers least resistance to the outward speeding sound waves from his drum. The sound created is very rough when near by. Three distinct sounds or notes can be produced from each side of this drum, according to where it is beaten. These are used to form a syllabic alphabet, which permits the natives to transmit messages, no matter how complicated they may be.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF KENTUCKY

RAILROAD COMMISSION ENJOINED

L. & N. Seek To Prevent Officials Reducing Rate on Grain.

Frankfort.—Suit for an injunction to prevent the Kentucky Railroad commission from putting into effect a rate of 5 cents on grain out of Louisville on the Springfield and Lebanon branches of the L. & N. railroad was filed here. Later, at Maysville, a temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Cochran, and the next move will be an effort to obtain a permanent injunction.

The L. & N. recently was indicted and fined in the Federal court in Louisville for charging 10 cents on grain shipped from points in other states, from Louisville to points on the L. & N. The rate at that time was 5 cents on local business and it was charged that there was no interstate tariff justifying the rate. The L. & N. confessed judgment and then boosted the local rate out of Louisville to 10 cents to correspond with the through rate. The railroad commission ordered that the rate be put back to 5 cents on complaint of the Greenbrier Distilling company and 20 other distilleries. The L. & N. then sued the railroad commission to test the right of the commission to enter the order to put into effect the old rate. The case will be hard fought.

At a meeting of the commission a reduction in the rate of steam coal from Beattyville to Versailles was ordered. The present rate, which was complained of as being excessive, was \$1.25 a ton. The commission directed that the legal rate be 90 cents a ton. The complaint on which the reduction was ordered was made by the Versailles Electric Lighting company against the L. & N. railroad. The case has been before the commission for several months and the complaint has been carefully considered.

TO ERECT SLAB IN MEMORY.

Place Where General Fell Will See Dedication October 10.

Somerset.—On October 10 there will be erected a beautiful marble slab on the spot where Gen. Zollicoffer, the noted Confederate general, fell in the battle of Mill Springs on January 19, 1862. The dedicatory services will be in charge of Col. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, who is at the head of the work of having the spot where Gen. Zollicoffer fell marked by a beautiful slab. There is a large tree standing on the spot, which is one mile west of the National cemetery and about nine miles west of Somerset, where Gen. Zollicoffer is said to have fallen, and which is known as Zollicoffer tree, and which is decorated every year in honor of the dead hero.

The occasion of the dedication of the memorial slab will be one of great interest, and will be attended by noted war veterans from different parts of the country.

Col. Bennett H. Young took this matter up some years ago, and had W. G. Trimble, of this place, deed away a plot of ground for this purpose. Trimble having been the owner of the ground on which the battle was fought.

Several efforts have been made by congressmen from the Eleventh district to have congress make appropriation for the building of a fine turnpike from Somerset, the nearest railroad point to the Mill Springs battle field and the National cemetery.

KILLED IN PITCHED BATTLE.

Three Men, Apparently Friendly, Get Into Fight With Fatal Result.

Harlan.—In a pitched battle between Stephen Ledford, Carter Unthank and Thomas Noe, jr., at Wallins Creek, eight miles west of here, Stephen Ledford was shot and instantly killed, receiving eight revolver wounds in his body. Carter Unthank was shot in the upper part of his left thigh and died three hours later.

These three persons had been together all day and seemed to be on excellent terms. Late in the evening they left Wallins Creek postoffice and started up Terry's creek, when they arrived at a point in the road where the affray began. Thomas Noe, jr., was arrested by Sheriff J. S. Kelly, who left here for that place as soon as he received intelligence of the tragedy.

DRY DOCKS FOR PADUCAH.

Paducah.—Lumber has been ordered from Washington State by the Ayer & Lord Tie Co. for a set of dry docks, which will be built and operated here. There will be four sections, and they will cost about \$12,000. About 50 ship carpenters and ship caulkers will be employed. The company will repair its own boats and barges.

Henry A. Pettey, who was president of the old Dry Docks Co., is at the head of another company, which has been organized to operate a docks here.

MAY APPEAL CASE.

Jailers' Association Selected Committee to Confer With Attorneys.

London.—The Kentucky Jailers' association held an interesting two days' session. This was the fourth annual convention and was the largest in attendance ever held in the state. The next meeting will be held at New Castle, Henry county, the first Tuesday in September, 1911. Jailer James E. Pigg, of this city, spared no pains in seeing that the visitors were entertained. At the opening of their meeting Circuit Judge William Lewis delivered an interesting and appropriate address of welcome.

W. S. Fitzgerald, of Danville, jailer of Boyle county, was re-elected president of the association for the third time; J. S. Mullins, of Winchester, was chosen secretary to succeed W. J. Ahern, of Lexington.

A per diem committee was selected to confer with attorneys with a view to taking to the court of appeals the decision of the attorney general to the effect that the present incumbents are not entitled to the increased per diem of 75 cents as provided in the bill passed by the last Kentucky legislature.

WILL SOON COMPLETE PIPE LINE.

Titles to Rights of Way Must First Be Proven.

Louisville.—Judge Garrett S. Wall, of Maysville, a member of the state board of control of charitable institutions and in charge of the details incident to the extension of the pipe line from the Louisville reservoir to the Lakeland asylum, was here for several days looking after the details of the extension. It was the purpose of the board to have the work completed by the first of October, but owing to a few delays in securing rights of way it likely will be nearer the middle of October before the work is completed. Judge Wall said no objection had been raised by residents along the route, but that all the obstacles encountered had been in the proving of all of the titles, which necessarily must be done before the rights of way can be obtained.

As soon as all the titles have been proved and the rights of way secured, the board will let a contract for the laying of the pipe line and the work likely will be completed within two weeks after the contract is awarded.

WILL HAVE MEETING SOON.

Redistricting Committee Must Have Figures Before Taking Action.

Louisville.—James E. Stone, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the Kentucky general assembly, and secretary of the redistricting committee, appointed by the last legislature, said that while there had been no call issued for a meeting of the redistricting committee one likely will be issued within the next few days. He said that it would be impossible for the committee to take action in regard to the redistricting of the state until after all the census figures of the state have been obtained, but that it would be necessary for the committee to hold a meeting soon to establish headquarters.

The committee is empowered to redistrict the state in all of the congressional, appellate court, senatorial, legislative and judicial districts and as the redistricting must be done according to the official census of the various districts it naturally will require much time and careful thought on the part of the members of the committee.

POSTMASTERS TO MEET.

Will Convene at Louisville September 13, 14 and 15.

It has been decided by the Postmasters' association, which includes presidential offices, and the State League of Postmasters of Third and Fourth class offices, to hold a joint meeting this year in Louisville, September 14 and 15. The league will meet at 2 o'clock p. m. on September 13 for the purpose of transacting such business as pertains to league affairs only.

On September 14 and 15 the association and league will hold a joint meeting for the purpose of discussing postal affairs.

There will be several representatives of the postoffice department present to give instructions. The new money order and registry systems will be fully explained. Every postmaster should attend, as they will learn more than they would in years at home, and many things they never would learn otherwise.

Georgetown.—The Cincinnati pike is blocked for general travel, owing to an odd accident, and a noted bridge will probably be swept away. The ponderous engine and rock roller, belonging to Moss & Lancaster, contractors, after trying for a month to get to their destination, fell through Big Eagle bridge, and now, supported by a few heavy timbers, stands 30 feet above the creek.

Covington.—The police received a long-distance telephone message from Lexington, Ky., saying that George Brisby, 18, a Covington boy, had escaped from the reform school at Greendale. Brisby comes from a good family, and efforts have been made to have the lad pardoned.

Louisville.—A verdict of self-defense was returned by the coroner's jury in the inquest into the death of Joseph E. Lipps, who was shot and killed by his wife, Mrs. Francis Lipps, at the latter's home.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Mr. W. T. Muncy, who has been The Citizen's agent in Clay, Leslie, Perry and Owsley counties, has voluntarily resigned his position and the resignation has been accepted.

JACKSON COUNTY

ISAACS. Sept. 8.—Corn is looking very well.—Henry Gabbard and his son, Luther, have gone to Hamilton, Ohio.—Mrs. Nannie Allen is sick.—Messrs. Geo. Field, Marion Isaacs and Burt McDowell are hauling logs.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Davis have moved near Seven Pines, where they are teaching.—Walter Rogers, of Clay County, has been visiting his uncle, Dan Allen.—Rhoda Langdon visited her grandfather, Mr. Langdon, of Terrill's Creek last week.—Teachers' association in Horse Lick Division will be held at Letter Box the first Saturday in October with the following program:

Song—Audience.
Devotional Exercise—Clark Cunagin.
Welcome address—Wm. Morris.
Response—Geo. Sparks.
Our aims in teaching—H. F. Morris.
Recitation—Lucy Price.
How to secure good attendance—Maggie Lake.
Good Discipline—J. J. Davis.
Recitation—Florence McDowell.
Song—Tenting on the old Camp Ground.
Need of an education—Fred Cornelius.
Recitation—Laura Isaacs.
Why study physiology?—L. T. Medlock.
Recitation—Pearlie Cornett.
How to make a school room pleasant—Martha Jones.
Basket Dinner.
Song.
Our duties—George Sparks.
The art of questioning—Susie Watson.

Difference of now and 30 years ago—John Morris.
How to teach History—Wm. Morris.
Recitation—Minnie Price.
Teaching, a divine calling—Tillie York.
Recitation—Della Carpenter.
How to teach Geography—George Davis.
Co-operation of parents—Charlie Davidson.
Educational talk—E. T. Cornett.
Entertainments—Edna Tussey.
Recitation—Sarah Davis.
Duty of Trustees—J. H. Hunley.
How to teach reading—Nora Price.
Manual training—Robt. Akemon.
Summary—J. J. Davis.

DOUBLELICK. Sept. 10.—Mrs. J. E. Hatley, who has been visiting her sister and other friends in Jackson County has returned to her home in Cincinnati.—Robert Witt has gone to Erlanger to spend the winter.—An ice cream supper will be held at Clover Bottom church house, next Saturday night. Every body invited.—The election is all the talk at present and it seems as tho Mr. Edwards is in the lead in this part of the County.—Our school is getting along well, with an average attendance of fifty.—A Week's meeting began at Sycamore church Friday night.—Several from here went to Cincinnati, Sunday, on the excursion. All report a good time.—Miss Sophia Ammerman, of Erlanger, visited Miss Doloras Witt of Doublelick a few days.—June Fowler, of Berea, passed thru on his way home from Wooten, where he has been surveying land.—Grant Isaacs visited friends in Jackson a few days

last week.—Perry McColium and Wm. Sparks made a business trip to Richmond last Monday.—Cattle are selling for more than they have been for years.—Mr. and Mrs. John Witt attended the meeting at Sycamore church, Friday night.—Mrs. Alta Miller of Clover Bottom, visited Doloras Witt, Wednesday night.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Sept. 10.—The election is approaching, and people seem to be getting very excited over it.—A fine ice cream supper was served at Cave Spring school house, Friday night, for the benefit of a new school library.—Mrs. Ida Abney made a business trip to McKee the 10th.—Alice Cruse is still in very poor health.—Quite a number from here will attend Circuit Court this week at McKee.—Garfield Hayes went to Richmond, last week.—S. A. Engle, J. P. is still having a full docket and thinks he has about 10 cases for next Saturday.—Ellen Bicknell visited Nora Powell, Sunday night.—Robert Abrams, W. J. Hayes, Malon Baker and Solon Azbill are the grand jurors from this section for this term.—Crops are short in this section, especially the corn crop.

HURLEY

Hurley, Sept. 11.—Much damage was done to this neighborhood by the big tide last Sunday night.—Our box supper went off very quietly, Friday night.—Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Morris of Clay County are visiting friends a few days.—R. B. Anderson and his sister, Lou, of Clay County are also visiting friends here.—There will be singing at our church house every Saturday night.—The Sunday school is getting along nicely with a good attendance.—Jerry York, of Annville, visited at David Gabbard's, Sunday night.—John Gabbard and Canada Sandlin were in town, Friday, buying cattle, and attending to other business.—Jake Gabbard has taken the mail route for seven months.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Sept. 12.—People of this vicinity are now repairing the bad roads.—Quite a number from here attended the association at Walnut Grove.—J. N. Smith and wife will start for California in a few days.—Jim Evans is erecting a new barn on his place.—Harrison Picson left Monday for Norman, Oklahoma.—J. B. Spence is getting along well with his school.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Brewer, a fine boy.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Bowles, a fine girl.—Crops look well in this community.

PERRY COUNTY

BUCKHORN

Buckhorn, Sept. 12.—Rain has been doing considerable damage in this section of the country, washing out the telephone lines, and causing a number of slips in the roads, making them nearly impassable.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gross, who have been managing the College Refectory, have moved back to their farm some distance up the river. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gross have just recently moved in to take their place at the college.—Sadie Taylor, of Danville, who was here two years ago in charge of the Primary Department and the Department of Music, has returned to do college work in both Academy and Music Departments.—M. C. Strong, a student of the Academic department, has been confined to the hospital with a light case of typhoid, but will soon be out again.—Jno. Frost, another student has recently taken sick which may develop into a case of typhoid, but it is probable that it can be checked before then.—Charley Johnson, who has been in Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Alva, Oklahoma,

since spring, has returned to enter school.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gabbard have been spending a few weeks with home folks in Owsley County. They returned Friday. Mr. Gabbard will leave in a few days, when the Buckhorn Fair is over, for Danville where he expects to enter school. Mrs. Gabbard will remain in Buckhorn and do further school work in the Normal Department.—A. B. Johnston left a few days ago for Georgetown to finish this, his Senior year at Georgetown College.—The Fair at Buckhorn comes off next Saturday. Everybody is expecting a large crowd from this, and adjoining counties. Hazard and Buckhorn will play baseball, have a track meet and have a match meet in tennis.

CLAY COUNTY

ONEIDA.

Oneida, Sept. 10.—The new postoffice was finished and moved into, yesterday.—Clyde Burns, who is quite ill with consumption, is said to be very low.—L. M. Hensley, who has been out drumming for the last month, has returned home.—Most everybody in this section of the county is for Powers.—Saturday was Woodman Day here.—There was a candy pulling in the Kindergarten Department, yesterday.—The little steam launch has been taking many trips this week.—Cleveland Hix has just returned from Hamilton, Ohio, and says there are many vacant places for boys to fill, and get from \$30 to \$40 per month.—There was a big tide in Goose Creek and Kentucky river, Tuesday, and many rafts left.—Crops are looking fine, but weeds are looking about as good.—Maggie Coldiron, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is steadily improving.

HECTOR

Hector, Sept. 13.—Crops are looking fine, and fodder is fast getting ripe.—Dave D. Bowling, who was shot and beaten seriously in a fight near this place some few days ago, died at his home, Wednesday night.—Our school is progressing nicely with H. W. Short as teacher.—The school recently had a fine program well carried

thru, and with many visitors present. All enjoyed themselves in spite of the rain they faced in getting to the school house.—The "Big Subject" is, "Who will be elected Thursday for the 11th Congressional District as representative for the people?"

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Sept. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. John Cade and daughter, Lucy, visited relatives in Rockcastle County last week.—The Rev. Tussey visited friends last Saturday and Sunday, the 11th.—W. J. Blanton, Grace and Allie Blanton, Maud and Mary Parsons were the guests of O. L. Gabbard and family, last Saturday night.—Denny Anglin and family were the guests of H. L. Stowke and family, last Sunday.—Sam Eden, Sr., and wife were guests of their son, Arthur Eden, last Sunday the 11th.—The Death Angel visited the home of George Carter last Wednesday, Sept. 7, and took from them their little baby who was only a year old. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

BELL COUNTY

KNUCKLES

Knuckles, Sept. 12.—W. R. Knuckles, of Knuckles, Ky., an old soldier of the Civil War, passed away Sept. 2, 1910. He was born March 10, 1841, in Clayborn County, Tennessee. He moved to Bell County, Kentucky, in 1850 where he made his own way until he had acquired sufficient education to teach a district school. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the Union army, from which he received, after three years of hard service, an honorable discharge, and returned home in 1865. He was married to Mandy Jane Asher, a daughter of Wilkerson Asher, and to this union eight sons were born, six of whom were living at the time of Mrs. Knuckles' death in 1890.

In 1876 Mr. Knuckles was admitted to the bar, and for 20 years he was postmaster of this place. Thru Mr. D. C. Edwards' influence he was drawing a pension of \$30 per month at the time of his death, and was a prosperous merchant and business man. One of his sons, T. J. Knuckles, was the first of this vicinity to attend Berea College, and he afterward became a successful teacher in Bell County. Thru his efforts several of his brothers and a number of others were induced to go. Mr. Knuckles is survived by four sons, and the community mourns his loss.

LESLIE COUNTY

HELTON

Helton, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. H. North's baby, who has been unwell for some time, does not seem to be improving.—There was a good crowd at the Red Men's lodge Saturday.—Harrison Nantz was visiting at Wilson North's, the latter part of last week.—Jacob Brown has taken a job from R. L. Wilson, clearing ground.—John Duff has sold his farm to W. M. Howard and bought a farm in Clay County.—Abijah Nantz's dumb boy will start to Danville to go to school, Tuesday.—Levi Nantz and Allen Nantz, Jr., were visitors at R. L. Wilson's, Sunday.—Mrs. Lea Napier visited her mother-in-law, recently.—Mrs. Kizzie Morgan is visiting home folks this week.—W. M. Howard will soon move to the farm recently purchased of John Duff, of this place.

DIMS

Dims, Sept. 8.—Corn crops look well.—There is much sickness in this county.—Mary Sizemore, who is visiting relatives, will return in a few days to her home at Mourning, Tenn.—A fine mare belonging to Albert Ledington died a few days ago.—Several of the boys are going to Harlan County from this locality to work on the new railroad.—The Powers-Edwards contest is very warm in this county.—E. C. Howard has just completed building a large barn.

HYDEN

Hyden, Sept. 12.—Politics is running at fever heat in Leslie this week. The Powers and Edwards factions are lined up to a finish. The Powers men are stumping the county in the various precincts, with the Edwards henchmen at their heels, contending every inch of the ground. Money and bad whiskey are plentiful on both sides.—Judge L. D. Lewis

organized at Clear Creek last Sunday with W. G. Mullins as Supt. We wish them success.—G. T. Payne made a business trip to Madison last Friday.—The school at Davis Branch is doing nicely with Miss Bettie Poynter as teacher.

MADISON COUNTY

Teachers' Association, Educational Division No. 4, will meet the third Saturday in Oct. at Kirksville.

Welcome Address—Nancy Faris.
Response—Supt. Noland.
Common School Course not a preparation for life—W. J. Blanton.
Ideals of School Life and its duties—Miss Amelia McWhorter.
What relation between Self control and success in life?—J. C. Gilbert.
Social Life of the People—Miss Carrie Cotton.

The relative power of Hope and Fear—Miss Maud Crandall.
How to secure Co-operation of Parents—Miss Etta Turner.

The true end of Education—Miss Eliza Ogg.

The attitude of the interested parent toward the uninterested.—Ellen Abney.

How to secure a Right School Spirit—Miss Nancy Faris.

Home and School Government—Miss Margaret Yates.

Noon.—
The School, a Social Centre.—Miss Lucy Noe.

Home life of the pupils—Miss Margaret White.

Education for culture or vocation. Which?—Prof. Coates.

Organization of patrons clubs.
Supt. John Noland.

W. J. Blanton, Sec'y.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, Sept. 12.—Lee Hayes, and W. M. Brown, from Frederick, Ind., are spending a few days with Philip Hayes and friends.—Scarlet fever is raging in this vicinity but no deaths have resulted as yet.—Schools at this place, Narrow Gap and Mallico Springs, have been very short in attendance the last few days, on account of scarlet fever.—Rev. J. Parsons filled his regular appointment, at Pilot Knob, Saturday and Sunday.—Joseph Reece is becoming very feeble. In a few days he will be 90 years of age.—George House, from California, went thru enroute to the mountains, a few days ago.—I. A. Hunter, a merchant here, is going to his old stand on Red Lick.

WIGWAM TO BE OVERHAULED

The wigwam and Barracks have heretofore never been used during a fall to accommodate the overflow; so Wigwam will have to be used this fall to accommodate the overflow, so plans for its complete overhauling are being discussed.

The plans as now outlined provide for turning two rooms into one for a "common room," for putting college water in the building, and for a system of overhead ventilation. It is proposed by such changes as these to make the Wigwam, now, and the Barracks, a little later, as comfortable and cozy as any of the young men's dormitories.

Ad. Wisdom

Wisdom's ways you wisely seek.
Five things observe with care—
With whom you advertise.
Of what you advertise.
And how and when and where.
—With apologies to the forgotten poet—
(Copyright, 1900, by W. N. U.)

COUNTRY SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL CENTER.

The idea of the "Little Red School House" social and civic gatherings

is taking root again in the original soil. The country school as a centre is coming back into its own. An interesting instance, which has come about through the influence of the Rochester public school social centers, has arisen in the nearby town of Greece, N. Y. A "Neighborhood Civic Club" has been organized to hold meetings in the school building "to promote the acquaintance and fellowship of the people of this district, to hold debates, lectures and entertainments of an educational and social character; and to further, agitate and watch over such improvements for the public weal, as may be endorsed by the majority and to carry on any other work which it may perform under the laws of the state of New York."

The building is not fitted with electric or other lights but this did not prevent residents of the neighborhood from assembling. They brought their own lights, lamps and lanterns, and plan to continue to do so until they can have electric lights installed.

The membership of the Neighborhood Civic Club includes every resident of the school district over eighteen years of age.—The Survey.

AN ORDINANCE

The City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, Do ordain as follows:

Sec. No. 1. That the corporate limits of this city be extended as follows; beginning at a point on the L. & N. railroad where the corporate line now crosses the said railroad north of the Berea Depot, thence a westerly course to R. W. Todd's farm excluding it, thence a southerly course to where the branch crosses the Berea and Wallace turnpikes, thence a straight line, a southerly course, to the residence of Laura Spence on the Berea and Asbury road, thence a straight line to the L. & N. railroad bridge where it crosses brushy fork at J. W. Fowler's farm, thence down said creek with the meanders thereof to the corporate line of Berea.

J. L. Gay, Mayor.
E. F. Coyle, Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE

A 151 acre stock, grain and tobacco farm for sale, 16 miles south of Richmond, and 8 miles east of Berea.

Excellent water, some fruit trees, and plenty of young timber. A good 8 room dwelling with cellar, also a good barn, and store house, an excellent place for business. The farm lies well and is on the road where the proposed Government pike is to be built from Boonesboro to Cumberland Gap.

For particulars, call on or address W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

A good farm of 160 acres on the Richmond and Big Hill turnpike, six miles east of Berea. About 75 or 80 acres is in cultivation and the rest, in timber. Good water the year round, good improvements and a good young orchard. Any one wishing to purchase a place, should write or call on M. A. Moody, Post office, Big Hill, Ky.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and women in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from \$70 to \$90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless Officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.

A. B. Eversole, Pres.

T. G. Lewis, Vice Pres.

Hyden Citizens Bank

Hyden, Kentucky

Leslie County's abundance of COAL and TIMBER and the close relation that exists between the owners and this bank naturally places our business on a basis unsurpassed for strength and safety. While our vast amount of wealth is now lying dormant we have every reason to believe that in the near future our country will be the center of development and prosperity. Money will not only be plentiful, but our citizens will know how to take care of their wealth. As a bank for the benefit of the people, we are using every effort to teach our customers the real value of money and the safest way to use it.

Begin business with us now and help to make a bigger and better LESLIE COUNTY.

We are always glad to serve you.

W. S. Eversole, Cashier.

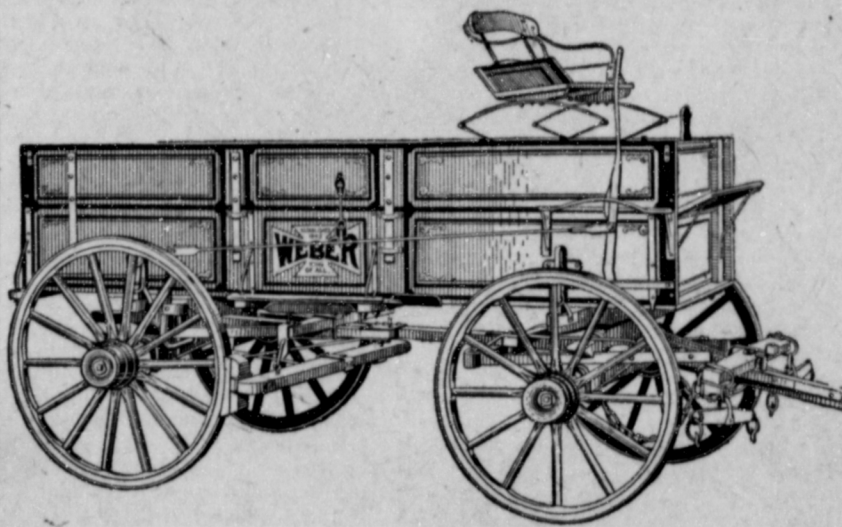
C. W. Hoskins, Asst. Cashier.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you have tired, aching feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It treats the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Cures itching, swollen, hot, sweating feet. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Always use it to Break in New shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CHENNY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



If you are going to buy a Wagon get a WEBER and you will be pleased. If you have never used one ask you neighbor about it. We also carry a full line of Hardware, Farming Implements, and Groceries. You will find our prices right.

ISAACS & KIDD

BEREA,

KENTUCKY